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THE RESTORATION PROBLEM.

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An Ordinance Passed Excluding Negro Testimony from the Courts.

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Important Debate on the Abolition of Slavery.

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ALABAMA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, Sept. 29.

The convention to-day passed an ordinance by a vote of 59 to 16, which practically abolishes the right of admission of negro testimony in courts of justice in all difficulties arising between negroes themselves, or between whites and negroes. This is to continue until the adjournment of the next Legislature, giving that body the privilege of making the organic law of Alabama. B. C. TRUMAN.

Adjournment of the Convention.

Dispatches to the Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Sept. 30.

The Alabama State Convention adjourned to-day.

A memorial was adopted praying President JOHNSON to grant a general amnesty and pardon to the Southern people.

A resolution was adopted declaring that whereas the people of Alabama have given unmistakable evidence of their loyalty, they therefore pray that the President will withdraw the troops from the State.

The constitution as amended was adopted.

The resolution of adjournment provides that the convention may be called together by the President of the Convention on or before the 24th of September next.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Proceedings of the Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Monday, Sept. 18, 1865.

The convention held a session of four hours to-day, and accomplished four things. It ought to have done the work in an hour.

It quarreled an hour over the question of compensation to the delegates. Five dollars per day finally overcame three dollars per day.

It passed a resolution expressing the sense of the convention that the Legislature, at its next session, ought to pass the constitutional amendment adopted at the last session of Congress.

It authorized the Provisional Governor to appoint a State agent at Washington, "whose duty it shall be to ascertain from the President what is the condition of the so-called Abandoned Lands in this State, and how long it will be before the owners of such lands are restored to their property," and, generally, to advance the interests of all pardon applicants from this State. Considerable effort was made to confine his duties simply to the abandoned lands matter. The continuance and compensation of the office are to be fixed by the Legislature.

Then came the St. Helena Parish election case. The applicant for a seat was a young man originally from Philadelphia, but resident about three years on the island, and, to all intents and purposes, a citizen of the State. His constituents are, like himself, mostly new-comers, though all legal voters. There was no pretence of fraud, or that the election did not fairly represent the will of the people of the parish. The term of office of the managers of election appointed by the Legislature in 1860–'61 had expired, and there were neither managers nor legislative delegation to appoint new ones. Therefore the people did the best thing they could in the emergency—held a mass-meeting and chose their managers. The technical question involved in the case was whether the certificate of managers thus appointed could be received. The special committee of three to which the matter was referred, and of which Mr. PERRY, the Governor's son and Private Secretary was chairman, decided that it could, and reported in favor of the admission of the delegate. The debate was sharp and spirited. The informality of the election and certificate were admitted on all hands. The committee and most of their supporters argued that, as the will of the people had been fairly expressed, the informality could be overlooked. Mr. ORR would admit the delegate as an earnest of the good faith and good disposition of the people of the State in their relations to the Union. One other delegate would admit him as an earnest of the welcome he stood ready to extend to all Northern men who are willing to cast their fortune with South Carolina in this hour when she so much needs help. On the other hand, the chief argument of the opposition rested on the facts that the delegate is a Northerner, that the owners of the island have been driven from their homes, that the constituency now there is from the North and has no business on those lands. Though this was the chief argument, I am bound to believe that it had no weight with the great majority of those who voted against the report—their action being based on the belief that the admitted illegality of the election ought not to be overlooked. The delegate was finally admitted by a vote of 56 to 53.

Sixth Day—Sept. 19.

A committee of twelve—two from each judicial district—was appointed to divide the State into four Congressional representative districts.

Among the recommendations of the various committees are the following: That negroes ought to be allowed to testify in all the courts of this State in all cases where their rights of person or property are concerned; that the Legislature ought to make Presidential Electors elective by the people; that the system of an annual meeting of the Legislature be retained; that the State legislative election take place on the second Wednesday of October; that the Governor be elected by the people; that in all elections in the Legislature, the voting be *viva voce*; that the Legislature ought to encourage immigration and internal improvements.

Among the resolutions introduced on Saturday, was one recommending to the citizens of the State "the immediate formation in each district of a force of citizen militia to act in concert with United States troops, and under the direction of the officer commanding the district, as a general police for the district in which they are raised." The committee, much to the surprise of delegates, to-day reported against the passage of the resolution. On examination, however, it was found that the Provisional Governor had already ordered the organization of such a force. The companies are to number 80 men each, under the control of a Captain, who is to receive his orders from the nearest Provost-Marshal. Persons arrested are at once to be turned over to the civil authorities; or, if the case is one in which colored persons are concerned, to the Judge of the Provost Court.

The main business of the day, order No. 1 on the general calendar, was then taken up. It was the report of the Committee on Ordinances, recommending the passage of an ordinance declaring slavery abolished, &c. The ordinance which they recommended was in the following words:

"Slavery having actually been destroyed by the military force of the United States, it is hereby declared that slavery no longer exists in the State of South Carolina, but that all persons heretofore held as slaves are free; and it is further declared that slavery shall not again be established in this State, provided, however, that the General Assembly may adjudge involuntary servitude as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

The course of debate was to reveal an extreme sensitiveness on the part of the delegates as to the terms in which the work should be done, and also to show that a large majority were determined that the ordinance, or clause of the constitution, should be proof in itself that slavery was not voluntarily abolished by the people of the State.

One delegate had already offered a resolution declaring that the whole subject of slavery ought to be referred to the General Assembly for adjudication, which resolution the Committee on General Business reported upon unfavorably. It was conceded on all hands, and by nearly every delegate, that the convention must act upon the subject. Yet this did not prevent one Mr. L. W. R. BLAIR, of Kershaw District, from making an effort to stave off immediate action.

He offered an amendment to the committee's report, referring the whole subject to the Legislature, whose duty it shall be to consult with the proper authorities of the United States and learn the intention of the Government in respect to the institution of slavery, and authority is hereby given to the Legislature to take such action as seems conducive to the best interests of the State of South Carolina, and such action, when taken, shall be final and conclusive, and the Legislature shall have power to make laws applicable to colored persons alone, and shall enact such laws as are needful to prevent negroes and persons of color from engaging in any business or pursuit but such as involve manual labor, mining, road making, agriculture, and the production of naval stores.

Mr. BLAIR proceeded to support this astounding proposition in a speech of half an hour's length. He was willing, he said, to give up slavery, but he was not willing to do it without some guarantees. He had great confidence in the President, but none in the party now in power in the North. That party was already clamoring for concessions *which the South could never grant. Every true son of South Carolina would die rather than grant the right of suffrage to the negroes of the State.* He was opposed to making a full surrender of slavery till the State had some guarantee that such surrender would bring full restoration of political rights to her people. Moreover, might it not hereafter appear that some pecuniary compensation would be adjudged as due to the South for the destruction of her slave property? He would not take any action till the whole subject had been considered in all its bearings, and the Legislature was the only body that could do that.

Mr. DAWKINS, of Union District, chairman of the committee which made the report, said the committee had endeavored to choose language which would accomplish the end he believed all men desired, and would be as little distasteful as possible to the people of the State. The ordinance simply declared that slavery had been actually destroyed by the military force of the United States. Nothing was said as to the right of that force to thus act; and, on the other hand, there was nothing in the ordinance to preclude any man or the State from asking compensation, or from sharing in it if it was voluntarily tendered. He was not wedded to the particular language of the report, but would accept any other that would accomplish the same end. He was, however, wholly opposed to the proposed amendment. I feel certain that it is to the least degree impracticable. *We shall have no Legislature till we declare slavery abolished.* However it may displease any of us to admit it, the fact is that we are at the mercy of the authorities at Washington. We have been beaten in the contest, and we can have no government but such as is agreeable to them. We are now under military rule. True we have a Provisional Governor, but he is, after all, only a military Governor with another name. I am glad to bear testimony to the fact that the military authorities are disposed to concede to us every possible advantage consistent with their views of public safety, and to see that there is a prospect of the speedy restoration to us of our civil rights. But I am confident that such restoration will only follow prompt and graceful acquiescence on our part in the action of the authorities on the slavery question, and I repeat the belief that we shall have no Legislature till we declare that slavery is abolished and shall never again be reëstablished. What then is the part of wisdom and good sense? Is it to be stubborn and obstinate? There is but one condition of society worse than military rule—shall we recklessly provoke that? Shall we not the rather do what the plain duty of the hour requires, and thus relieve ourselves, as soon as may be, from military rule?

Mr. ORR said he would accept the report of the committee, though he would have chosen fewer words. The election of Mr. LINCOLN, five years ago, was taken by the people of the South as an evidence that the people of the North were not disposed to allow them what they believed to be their plain rights. The State seceded. We went out to save slavery. Other States followed the example of South Carolina. The Confederacy was formed, and its constitution showed that the saving of slavery was the common purpose of all the Southern States. Slavery was made the corner-stone of the new government. The result was what any man ought to have expected: it was not reasonable to suppose the North would allow a disruption of the Federal Union without war. The whole matter was referred to that tribunal. It was decided against us. Shall we try the issue again? Who is so mad as to even dream we could be more successful than we have been already? We failed first at the ballot-box, and now we have failed in the battle-field. There is nothing for us now but to come forward and meet the new issue. We must put it in the constitution that slavery is dead and that we will never attempt to revive it. Unless we do that we shall have no Legislature. I don't presume to speak by authority—I only take cognizance of the fact that the case has been tried in the last possible tribunal, and has been decided against us, and I see that we must now submit, whether it be easy or painful for us to do so. Shall we obstinately, persistently and stubbornly refuse to acquiesce? Is that the part of wisdom? I don't know how far the conqueror may go with his victory. There have been cases in which whole peoples have been swept from the face of the earth—is that what we covet? The war has made the North victor—is it remarkable that it should give the terms of our restoration to political rights? They have done no more than we expected. We said in all our speeches at the beginning that slavery was in danger—that if the dominant party succeeded in their efforts slavery would be destroyed. They succeeded at the ballot-box, and we then made the issue on the battle-field. We were defeated there as we had been elsewhere, and the institution of slavery is hopelessly destroyed. Now the conqueror makes his terms—abolish slavery by your own enactment, declare that it shall never be reëstablished, treat your freed people well, popularize your constitution. Are these terms hard? Might they not have been much harder? Are they not, on the whole, *very liberal?* We are to retain nearly all our civil rights and most of our property other than slaves—might we not have fared much worse? It may be hard in our judgment to concede these terms, but what is it in their judgment? If we fail to do our duty *according to their judgment* what will be the consequence? Do we covet military rule as the chief good? *There have been States in which Military Governors made it their duty, if not their pleasure, to break the spirit of the people—are we anxious for such authority over us?* If we reject the boon now offered us—and I tell you it is a boon for a subjugated people to be allowed the restoration of most of their personal and political rights—if we reject this, what then? Let gentlemen consider. I refer you to the speech of Hon THADDEUS STEVENS, recently made. I know him as a man of great ability—as a leader among the radicals. He proposes to confiscate the property of 70,000 leading men in the South to pay the National war debt, and if the radicals were in power I don't doubt but that some such policy would prevail. We seem to forget where we stand—we forget that we made the war and have been beaten; we forget that our conquerors have the right to dictate terms to us. And I tell you it is to the good favor of ANDREW JOHNSON that our terms are no worse—nay, are so liberal. He is the dyke between us and the waves of Northern fanaticism. Let us be wise men. Let us strengthen his hands by graceful and ready acquiescence in the results of the war. So shall we strengthen ourselves, and soon bring again to our loved State the blessings of peace and civil rule.

Mr. DUNOVANT, of Edgefield District, denied that the war was on the question of slavery. It was waged in the interests of State rights. We were whipped, and the issue on that question is forever settled. But I deny the right of any one to dictate to us in respect to matters not in issue in the war. I deny that slavery is abolished. *The relation of master and slave is disrupted, but that relation returns as soon as you restore the writ of habeas corpus.* I will not admit that we are rightfully under military rule; the President has no warrant in the constitution for keeping a standing army among us, and I will not submit my will to him in this matter. I don't mean to be understood as opposing the abolition of slavery, but I think it is the business of the Legislature and not of this convention.

Mr. MCGOWAN, of Abbeville District, said one of the chief things for which the convention was called, was to declare the abolition of slavery. He asserted as a historical fact that the war was forced upon the South, but did not care to argue the point now. The war left us in the dust—it put us at the mercy of the North. The conqueror had the right to prescribe the conditions of our restoration to civil and political rights. These conditions I accept in all fidelity, in all good faith, in all sincerity, with one condition in return—that we are hereafter to be left political masters in the State. We must be left free to legislate for all the people here, white or black—otherwise I would accept martyrdom before I would acquiesce in the demand made upon us. I move to lay the amendment on the table, and this motion prevailed.

Mr. DUDLEY, of Marlboro District, could see no necessity in attempting to say through what agency slavery had been lost. He thought there was no occasion to use language that might be offensive. Moreover, it was possible that the condition of slavery might be reëstablished as a punishment for crime, and he would not leave the purpose of the convention in any doubt. He therefore proposed as the form of the clause for the constitution the following words: Slavery having ceased to exist in this State, it shall not hereafter be reëstablished or permitted.

An hour's discussion then ensued on the particular phraseology it was advisable to use, during which various forms were suggested. Mr. DUDLEY's amendment was rejected, by 35 yeas to 72 nays. Several other amendments were rejected and the report of the committee was finally rejected and the following adopted by yeas 61, nays 46. It was offered by Mr. BION, of Fairfield District, and slightly amended by the convention, and will go into the constitution:

The slaves in South Carolina having been emancipated by the action of the United States authorities, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall ever be reëstablished in this State.

The final vote on the passage of the clause was: yeas 98, nays 8. And so slavery was abolished in South Carolina, and she becomes one of the Free States in name—let us hope also, one in fact, at a very early day. DOVER.

FROM FLORIDA.

Progress of Restoration—Gov. Marvin—Cotton—Trade in General.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JACKSONVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1865.

The progress toward reorganization under the administration of Gov. MARVIN is on the whole satisfactory and favorable to the Union cause. The policy of the government in regarding the States as in the Union, is unquestionably sound, and the only one that admits of restoration without violation of constitutional guarantees. Still, had there been less precipitation in restoring rebel leaders to citizenship, and had our friends at the North for the time pursued the idea of "being just before they were generous," the reorganization of civil government would have been attended with less embarrassment and more in accordance with the Union sentiment both North and South.

Gov. MARVIN, while pursuing the policy of conciliation, and extending to all the facilities to become loyal citizens, still holds a firm and steady hand on disloyalty, and represses all attempts to embarrass the Union sentiment and a full and free acknowledgment of the right of the government to secure freedom and protection to all. His firm and unqualified declaration, in his proclamation for a convention, in relation to slavery and the rights of freedmen, is having a salutary effect upon those who were devising means to avoid the full effects of the proclamation of emancipation. He says:

> "By the operations and results of the war, slavery has ceased to exist in this State. It cannot be revived. Every voter for delegates to the convention, in taking the amnesty oath, takes a solemn oath to support the freedom of the former slave. The freedom intended is full, ample, and complete freedom of a citizen of the United States. This does not necessarily include the privilege of voting; but it does include the idea of full constitutional guarantees of future possession and quiet enjoyment. The question of his voting is an open question—a proper subject for discussion, and is to be decided as a question of sound policy by the convention to be called."

There is no equivocation about this—it is all that the warmest friend of freedom can ask, while its justice cannot be questioned by the most querulous of the unsubdued rebels. It is accepted by all, and will form the basis of their political action. In his speeches, and in his private conversation, the Governor enforces this doctrine, and he will command the respect of all classes to this decree. When the slaveholder sees and realizes there is no alternative but freedom, he accepts it quietly if not gracefully, and sets about the business of adapting himself to the new circumstances. I have heard of several who now advocate colored suffrage, and it would not be surprising if the convention should see extremes meet on this subject, and slave lords advocating free suffrage as a means of securing their political power, while others advocate it, for opposite reasons. I shall be satisfied if I can see the *"full, ample and complete freedom of a citizen of the United States,"* in the sense of Gov. MARVIN's proclamation, secured to all.

There have been several "colonies for Brazil" started by the disappointed nobility in various localities in this State, but as they gain additional assurance that they are not to be punished for their treason, they become gradually reconciled and conclude to remain in the hope of still exercising a controlling political power.

It is truly surprising to one brought up in a free community to witness the ignorance of the mass of the people of the slave States in regard to the character of the free States, and to see the facility with which they can be led to believe the most monstrous absurdities. It was this fact which rendered rebellion general and powerful, and it is this that now that the rebellion is over, prevents a proper appreciation of the generosity and magnanimity of the government. It is impossible for them to conceive how a people can act from a sense of humanity and moral obligation, without motives of local or personal aggrandizement. They have been deprived of the education of a free press, and subject to the arbitrary laws necessary to the preservation and perpetuation of slavery. They have been taught only by political leaders, who, themselves, were not free to speak and act, regardless of the dominant slave power, and constantly kept in ignorance of the advantages of freedom to the progress of the country, and the elevation of society.

In many portions of South Florida many of the people are even now made to believe that KIRBY SMITH is at the head of conquering hosts, and coming to their relief against the detested Yankees. Only a few weeks since a party of these men visited Tampa, and attempted to assassinate a deputy marshal, whom they had been told had come to execute the Federal laws, collect taxes, &c. Two shots were fired at him in the darkness, one of which passed through his cap. It is also currently reported that many negroes, hired ostensibly to get out timber, &c., in the vicinity of Clear Water harbor, on the Gulf coast, have been taken on board of vessels and run over to Cuba as slaves.

Our military administration is efficient to the extent of its ability. There are about six thousand troops in the State, mostly black, and these are scattered in small parties at all points, constituting the only protection against violence and bloodshed. They have to resist the oppression of the disaffected slaveholders, and correct the tendency among the freedmen to abuse their new-found freedom. There is the most perfect harmony between the military authorities and Gov. MARVIN, and Gen. FOSTER, the commander of the department, Gen. NEWTON, in command at Tallahassee, and Col. MARPLE; at this place all labor assiduously to promote the interests of the people and secure a sound civil organization. Whatever may be the result of the convention, no fault can be charged upon those who represent the Military Department of the government, for while they are firm in repressing all violence, they respect the rights of all, and endeavor to protect alike the interests of the white and the black population.

The arrival of Col. OSBORNE, the commissioner of the freedmen for this State, will be a great relief and prove of immense advantage in systematizing the control of the freedmen and establishing a uniform and effective organization of free labor. Col. OSBORNE has a Herculean task, but he brings to his labor an earnest heart and an energetic will, and he will be supported by the entire military force in the State. The condition of the freedmen in the State is, on the whole, hopeful and satisfactory. Cotton *will* be raised by free labor, notwithstanding the prediction to the contrary by slaveholders, and the planters themselves will yet learn that slavery is not the only condition of prosperity.

Many planters are desirous of renting their plantations to Northern men, while there are some who still protest against the opening the State to free immigration. In all the best cotton regions farms can be rented on the most favorable terms, with hands, teams, stock and all the machinery necessary to the production and preparation of cotton for market. There is no popular sentiment that will endanger the safety of Northern men, and nothing to prevent their removing here with their families and doing well. The State offers the finest inducements for lumbering, and mills are springing up along the lines of railroad and on the watercourses as fast as the capital can be procured to build them. All eyes are turned to the North for the necessary capital to restore the waste of war and develop the wealth of the State. The bitterest Secessionists and revilers of the North do not hesitate to go North in search of credit and capital to build themselves up. Among them I notice one man who advocated the raising the black flag and the preparing a scheme for burning the Northern cities. He has gone on to compromise his old debts and find assistance to renew business, and in New-York he will unblushingly seek favor from those whom he desired to destroy by fire and pestilence.

The cotton in the State at the time of the surrender is fast being forwarded to market. It will amount to at least 30,000 bales, much of which is long staple. Over 6,000 bales have been shipped from this port and there is as much more here and on the way. At St. Marks and Apalachicola there is a large business done—at the latter place a much heavier shipment than here. Lumber, too, is coming out and going forward to market in large quantities, which will be greatly increased as soon as our railroads can secure means to transport it. 400,000 feet of sawed lumber, 1,000 sticks square timber and 800 sticks of cedar have been shipped north from this port, besides 1,000 barrels of tar, 250 barrels crude turpentine and 20 barrels of spirits turpentine, the products of the State.

The business of Jacksonville is very brisk and a heavy merchandizing is being done. Several jobbing houses have been opened, and a fabulous quantity of goods are being disposed of. When free labor shall have been fully established and the colored population shall assume the habits and customs of freemen, the increased demand for goods for consumption will add largely to the business of the State.

During the war the rebels took up a large quantity of the iron of the Fernandina and Cedar Keys Railroad, and laid it down on a branch to connect the Savannah and Gulf road with the Tallahassee road at Live Oak station. The officers of the Fernandina and Cedar Keys road are now endeavoring to get the government to restore the iron. This is resisted by the Tallahassee road, and the President, Mr. HOUSTON, has gone North with a proposition to purchase other iron for the Cedar Keys road for the privilege of keeping the iron laid down on the branch by the rebels.

It is astonishing that with such palpable evidences of dependence upon the capital and energies of the North as everywhere exists here, that there should be such a deep-seated aversion to her people and her institutions. It will soon wear off under the plastic hand of freedom, but the presence of a military force will be necessary for some time to secure respect for their own interests by disappointed adherents of slavery.

Measures are being taken in all parts of the State to bring out candidates for the convention which is to be elected on the 10th of October. Among the candidates already in the field I notice some of the best Union men in the State. In St. Johns County CHAS. D. LINCOLN has been called out by the Union men. In this county Judge BURRITT and a Mr. PEDAU, are proposed; in Clay County, Mr. BUDDINGTON; in Putnam, J. C. GREELY; Bradford, Dr. SAM'L T. DAY; Alachus, Col. LEMUEL WILSON; Hillsboro, Judge Wall, and in ——, Col. O. B. HART, of Tampa, and at Key West, Judge BOYNTON, all true Union men and among the ablest of the State. I think the convention will have a fair proportion, if not a majority, of Union men, and by Union men I mean those who are prepared to secure to all the rights of freemen.

It is a noticeable fact and one that is not a little gratifying to members of the old Whig party, that wherever you find in this State an adherent of CLAY and WEBSTER, you find an earnest Union man. None of this class were original Secessionists, and such as were forced into the rebellion always had faith in the government, and now concede slavery and every other personal interest to that of the Union. There were many Democrats who stood true, but with scarce an exception *every* old Whig is and has been a friend of the government, and to-day rejoices in the triumph of freedom and the Union. The pernicious teachings of JOHN C. CALHOUN struck deep as the foundations of slavery, and his adherents all imbibed the spirit of treason, and now yield unwilling obedience to the behest of the government.

There is now a semi-weekly steamer from Savannah to this place and Pilatka, seventy-five miles up the St. Johns, and the canals of trade and communication are fast being opened and occupied as before the war.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Proclamation by Gov. Sharkey—The Rights of Freedmen in the Courts—No Distinction to be Made on Account of Color.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, Sept. 29.

Gov. SHARKEY to-day issued a proclamation accepting the proposition of Col. THOMAS, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmans' Bureau of Mississippi, transferring the right of trying all cases in which the rights of freedmen are involved, from the Freedmens' Bureau to the civil authority, upon condition that the Provisional Government of that State will take for their mode of procedure the laws now in force, except so far as these laws make distinction on account of color. The negroes are also to be protected in person and property. They can be sued and are to have the right to sue. They are also to be competent witnesses according to the laws of evidence.

The *News*, in an editorial, denounces the act as an encroachment upon the rights of the whites, and says it will be repudiated by the people.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE SOUTH.

Press Reports to be Resumed.

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30.

By permission of the War Department the Associated Press will on Monday next, reëstablish their telegraphic news-business relations with the Southern press, between Washington and New-Orleans by the seaboard route. The lines south of Washington are understood to be in fair order, and are being rapidly put in the best condition for the dispatch of business, and there is reason to hope that there will be no further interruption in the enjoyment of a moderate degree of telegraphic facilities, between the Southern and Northern press of the country.

D. H. CRAIG, General Agent.

Schooner Thistle Ashore.

PICTOU, C. W., Saturday, Sept. 30.

The schooner *Thistle*, bound from Wellington to Oswego with a cargo of 5,000 bushels of barley, is ashore at West Point. She is in a bad condition.

TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

Gens. R. E. Lee, Joseph Johnston, and Others Summoned on Behalf of Wirz.

What the Defence Will Attempt to Prove.

The Trial May Continue Several Weeks Longer.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 30.

Among the witnesses who have recently been summoned here to testify before the commission in behalf of Wirz, are Robert E. Lee, Joseph Johnston, Howell Cobb and Robert Ould, late rebel generals, and Joseph Brown, late rebel Governor of Georgia.

The subpœna for LEE was sent off this morning. Other leaders of the rebel government have been and will be summoned before the close of the trial. It will probably be several days before these parties are examined.

What the Defence Expect to Prove—Probable Duration of the Trial.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 30.

The trial of Capt. WIRZ is expected to last several weeks longer. The examination of witnesses for the defence proceeds slowly, the counsel taking care to thoroughly sift them all for the purpose, it appears, of establishing the following facts, namely:

That the conduct of the accused was generally humane.

That he was sick and absent from Andersonville when many of the alleged atrocities were committed.

That he was not responsible for the vaccination which resulted so disastrously.

That he never maltreated anybody, nor acted willfully and maliciously.

That, although the rules of the prison were stringent, and there was a lack of physical comfort, the old Dutch Captain, as his counsel calls him, was not responsible to the extent contained in the charges against him.

In a word, that the evidence for the government will not justify his conviction.

A subpena for Gen. ROBERT E. LEE was sent off this morning, and it is expected he will arrive here by the middle of next week.

Gen. HOWELL COBB, Ex-Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON and Col. ROBERT OULD are also summoned to appear as witnesses for the defence.

It is understood that the last-named will testify in relation to the question of exchange of prisoners, and counsel expects to show by him that it was not the fault of the rebel government that the exchange of prisoners was not sooner effected.

In view of the notoriety of these parties, additional interest will be given to the proceedings.

Saturday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 30.

The Wirz Military Commission reassembled to-day.

Capt. Wright, Ex-Quartermaster at Andersonville, was recalled for the defence. He testified that he succeeded R. B. Winder at that post. The tents of his regiment were taken for the use of the hospital. He sought but failed to obtain more for that purpose. As to lumber he was equally unsuccessful, the owners not having been paid for what they had previously furnished. An injunction was served upon him and others to prevent them from cutting timber. He had never seen Capt. Wirz search the prisoners.

Mr. Baker—Did you hear Capt. Wirz complain of the bad condition of affairs?

Judge-Advocate Chipman objected to the declaration of the prisoner.

Mr. Baker said he did not ask for Capt. Wirz's declarations, but his acts.

Col. Chipman remarked that Mr. Baker had asked about complaints.

Mr. Baker said it was competent according to the rules of law to show the kindly disposition of the accused in order to refute the allegations that he wilfully and maliciously murdered or maltreated the prisoners.

The Court remarked that they had over and over again overruled such questions.

Mr. Baker said he designed to show that Capt. Wirz accompanied his complaints by acts to ameliorate the condition of the prisoners.

Mr. Baker then withdrew the question and prepared another, namely: Do you know of any acts on the part of Capt. Wirz to ameliorate the condition of the prisoners?

The witness replied that he could not think of any. Witness never heard that any soldier received a furlough for shooting Union prisoners. He had frequently carried vegetables into the stockade for the relief of the prisoners, after showing Capt. Wirz what he had for them. Capt. Wirz permitted Masonic honors to be paid to deceased prisoners. Lieut. Davis was in charge when Capt. Wirz was sick.

Cross-examined by Col. Chipman.—The witness had no personal knowledge of what Capt. Wirz did in the stockade, but outside of the stockade he knew the the accused put prisoners in the stocks and chain-gang. Turner, who had charge of the dogs, told the witness that Capt. Wirz had promised him thirty dollars a piece for capturing prisoners, but the witness refused to pay him, not believing him to be entitled to the money.

Judge Hall, of Georgia, who had testified for the prosecution, was called as a witness for the defence. He said he was employed by a man named Dykes, againt Col. Gibbs and Capt. Wright, to restrain them by an injunction from using Dykes' ground for burial purposes, and cutting timber on it; Dykes subsequently withdrew his bill voluntarily, when the witness used his influence to have Dykes paid by the Confederate Government for any loss he might sustain. The witness described that the land in the immediate vicinity of Andersonville was a poor pine barren, its chief value consisted in the timber, which could be sold to railroad companies for fuel or cross-ties; Capt. Wirz had applied to the witness to prosecute some men who had been appropriating provisions and things of that sort belonging to the prisoner; he took out a search-warrant to find the stolen property, but thought the process was unsuccessful; in August, 1864, he saw Capt. Wirz, whose appearance was that of a man just recovered from a spell of sickness; he was feeble and emaciated; dogs are used in Georgia for tracking felons, violators of laws and runaway slaves, but by the laws of that State nobody could be pursued by vicious and savage dogs.

Col. Chipman objected to the witness proceeding further on that point, as the subsequent question asked was irrelevant. He resented as unjust to our soldiers, who had periled their lives for their country, that they should be put upon the ground of and pursued as common felons.

Mr. Baker said that the use of hounds was first authorized and made legal by the laws of the United States. The Commanding-General was authorized to track human beings with dogs.

Maj.-Gen. Thomas said he knew all about that.

The Court said—Mr. Baker, you mean Florida.

Mr. Baker said he did, and that he might follow up the question to show that the people of the South were bound by law to do whatever was commanded by the superior military officers.

The court having voted against the objection raised by the Judge-Advocate, the witness, in the course of his further examination, said that by the laws of Georgia it was made a capital felony to harbor or entertain Federal prisoners.

Cross-examined by Col. Chipman—Witness said his sympathies had been with the rebellion; he was a Secessionist, and remained as such until the close of the rebellion; he was active, and did all he could for it; he had not been acting as counsel for the accused; he had, however, been asked questions about law, and answered them, and had been in Mr. Baker's office several times; he went with him to the library of the Supreme Court, and pointed out the decision of Judge Lumpkin.

Mr. Baker objected to these questions, saying that they did not touch anything which had been done in the direct examination. Although the witnesses for the prosecution were open to reflection, he called the court to witness he had not reflected upon them.

Col. Chipman said that the gentleman surely did not understand the status to be because he did attack the credibility of witnesses, that this could not be done by the prosecution. He argued that he had a right to test the credibility and respectability of the witness in everything except the actual conviction of crime, and in that event he must produce the record.

Mr. Baker replied that the Judge-Advocate had a right to do anything permitted by law, but he had no right to investigate his (Mr. Baker's) character as counsel and discuss it. It was known that with counsel everything was sacred.

Col. Chipman—I did not know that your office was a sanctum sanctorum.

Mr. Baker said he was discussing this case, so that such proceedings might be stopped.

The Court—Everybody knows the custom in examining witnesses.

Mr. Baker—Then why lug these things into the case?

The Court—Why do you take offence?

Mr. Baker—Because it looks unkind and very bad.

The court, after voting, announced the objection not sustained.

Examination by Mr. Baker—Witness had not acted as counsel or adviser for Capt. Wirz, nor had he advised how the defence ought to be shaped; he had not intimated anything about the defence any more than in his conversation as a witness.

W. D. Hammock, of the Confederate Army, testified that he never saw any of his men shoot Federal prisoners, but had seen them after they were shot; Capt. Wirz never, to his knowledge, promised furloughs for shooting prisoners; the order was that if the squads could not account for their men they should be deprived of their rations; no orders were issued to take from Stoneman's raiders anything more than money, knives and forks, and such other articles as they had stolen from the residents of the country through which they had passed, were taken from them; Confederate soldiers were punished just the same as Union prisoners.

The commission here adjourned until Monday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 30.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

The certificates of indebtedness, redeemed during the past week, amount to $7,960,540, or about equal to the amount of internal revenue received during the same period. $409,616 48 of mutilated currency was also destroyed during the same period.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from the internal revenue to-day amounted to $1,851,907 08.

INTERESTING TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.

The following ruling was, this morning, ordered by the Commissioners of the Internal Revenue; publishers of newspapers, whose receipts therefor exceed one thousand dollars annually, should be licensed as manufacturers, and such license will cover all sales of these manufactures at or from the place of publication, and also the printing and sales of bill-heads, circulars, &c.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Among the personal matters of the day, it may be mentioned that Major-Gen. WOOL, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND and Col. E. S. SANFORD are in the city. Hon. WM. ORTON, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, arrived in the city this morning. Col. T. INGRAHAM returned this morning to his duties as Provost-Marshal of the defences north of the Potomac.

EXTENSION OF PATENTS.

Three patents of JOHN A. MAUREY for a combined mower and reaper, have, it is said, been extended by the Patent-office, and the application, as to the others, finally denied.

From San Francisco—Speculation—The Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Sept. 28.

The reduced rate of interest is leading to speculation in merchandise. Coffee, candles, meal, provisions, oils, with the exception of olive; soap, lard, butter and spirits are among the goods that are advancing.

In response to the improvement the list of mining stocks and all articles of prime necessity are much higher. The stock of goods on hand generally is small, and there is more activity in all the markets than for many months previous.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Sept. 29.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company have been for several months surveying the ground at the Sierra Nevada mountains, preparatory to the final location of the route across the mountains. They find they are able to construct a road from the summit of the mountains to the Tucker River, on a grade not exceeding ninety feet per mile, and where they expected a grade of one hundred and five feet.

An incendiary fire at Portland, Oregon, had destroyed property valued at $20,000.

The recent heavy rains have considerably damaged the harvest in Oregon.

The Regatta at Pittsburgh—A Pittsburgh Boat the Winner.

PITTSBURGH, Saturday, Sept. 30.

The long-talked of five-mile four-oared boat race came off this afternoon. Immense crowds of people assembled along the wharves and on the steamboats in the river to witness the contest. The following boats entered for the race: The *Xanthe*, manned by a Pittsburgh crew; the *Friendship*, manned by a Pittsburgh crew; and the *New-York*, manned by a New-York crew.

The *Xanthe* broke an oar at the start, thus leaving the contest to the *New-York* and *Friendship*.

The *New-York* was ahead a part of the distance, but lost ground in rounding the stake-boat.

The *Friendship* came in two lengths ahead. Time, 32 minutes 26 seconds.

The time of the *New-York* was 32 minutes 32 seconds.

A large amount of money changed hands, the odds being on the Pittsburgh boat.

Important Lawsuit.

PITTSBURGH, Saturday, Sept. 30.

An important suit has been brought here in the United States Circuit Court, against PRATHER & DUNCAN, of Pithole City. The suit is to enforce the contract of sale of the celebrated Holmden Farm, on Pithole Creek, on which is located the great flowing Pithole Wells, and also the City of Pithole. The value of the property involved is estimated at between four and five millions of dollars.

The complainants allege that the written contract of sale was for thirteen hundred thousand dollars, that the production of the farm has greatly increased, and that PRATHER & DUNCAN refuse to carry out the contract.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Sept. 30.

Gen. GRANT has accepted an invitation to visit this city. He will arrive here on the 4th of October.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 30.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday, Oct. 2:

Nos. 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 155, 156, 157, 158 and 159.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. John T. Averill, Lake City, Minn.; Hon. C. Beckwith, Chicago, and Hon. James G. Hardy, Kentucky, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

—A communication from Toulon states that so violent a sirocco has been blowing over that town, that thousands of swallows were weather-bound there, waiting for the south winds to cease to cross the Mediterranean.

THE COAL REGIONS.

The Wyoming or Third Coal Field—Wilkesbarre to Whitehaven—View of the Susquehanna from the Summit—Whitehaven to Eckley—The Second or Middle Coal-field—Works at Eckley and Buck Mountain—War Reminiscences.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ECKLEY, Penn., Sunday, Sept. 17, 1865.

At Wilkes-Barre, as the people properly write the name, yesterday morning I bade adieu to the third or Wyoming coal-field, whose characteristics and ordinary productions I have already described. The prospect of dear or cheap coal next Winter depends on the course of events there during the next thirty days. Keep that supply of 75,000 tons per week shut off, as it has lately been, for another two months, and coal may rise to $15 per ton before December; reopen it, and the article will assuredly fall to little more than half of that figure. The furnaces are mostly active, with a brisk demand for iron; but much more would be produced, were fuel to be had at moderate prices. It is my fixed belief that the strike will not last four weeks, not even two weeks, longer; but that nearly all the men will be at work again by the close of September. As there are now three lines of railroad to New-York—the Erie, with its Hawley branch; the Lehigh Valley, with the New-Jersey Central; and the Delaware and Lackawanna, with the same connecting line, to say nothing of the Belvidere and the Camden and Amboy, the people of New-York need entertain no serious alarm as to the possibility of cutting off their supply of "black diamonds," whether the canals are open or closed, provided the men work.

There would even be an abundant supply from the middle field alone, if the Lehigh Valley Railroad and those connecting with it *had cars sufficient to transport the coal* as fast as it can be mined. The lack of these constitutes the great hindrance at present to a greatly increased supply, there being mines enough opened and men eager enough to work, if boats on the canal and cars on the railroads were always ready to receive the coal and forward it. It is exceedingly annoying to think that for lack of such facilities at this time of day prices must go up to twice their natural height, works must be idle, and human beings in thousands must suffer during the ensuing Winter. But so it is.

The distance from Wilkesbarre to Whitehaven is 20 miles by rail, but not more than a dozen in an air-line, the general direction being toward the southeast. The train consisted of a single car, drawn by a locomotive about two miles to the foot of the mountain. There it parted company, while our car was attached to a wire-rope, which drew us up a plane of three-quarters of a mile, worked by a stationary engine at the top; this was succeeded by a second and a third, together with two smaller planes, zig-zagging with each other, so that the passengers now rode with their faces toward the head, and then toward the other extremity. The grade of the steepest of those inclines is one in twelve, or 440 feet to the mile, so that within the space of about three miles we reached an elevation of 1,100 feet above the Susquehanna. At the gap by which we passed the summit, the mountains rise on each hand at least 300 feet higher, or 2,000 feet above the tide-level.

And, oh! what a prospect through that rent in the everlasting hills! The noble Susquehanna, with the village of Kingston beyond it, lay hid from view in the morning vapors, which had not yet dissolved; but Wilkesbarre was opening its eyes to the brilliant sunlight streaming down on it from the hills above us. The white houses, the glistening windows, the unsightly coal-shutes, the machine-shops, the church-spires, and even the cemetery, with its single obelisk, four or five feet high, could be discovered through the dark-gray bank of fog, above which was spread out a thin layer of silvery whiteness, here nearly level, there rolled up into wreaths, (I was going to say into "synclinals" and "anti-clinals!") the fitting night habiliments of the Susquehanna. Fragments of these we could observe detaching themselves from the mass below, and then dissolving into nothing, under the influence of the solar rays. Beyond these appeared the round summits of the Wyoming Mountains; and away much further to the westward a long blue line, which I took to be the main Alleghany range. Oh! it was a picture "worth going miles to see;" and why it should have escaped the notice of our artists so long I am at a loss to conjecture.

MEMORANDUM.—The Railroad Company are constructing a second track along the summit of the mountain, five or six miles; they are also grading a new line down its western slope, by which locomotives will be enabled to climb or descend the grade, the distance, however, being increased from three to thirteen miles. The principal object of this is to accommodate the passenger business; since for freighting solely the advantages would probably be in favor of working a road by inclined planes and gravity.

We are whirled across the summit level, the trees opening occasionally to disclose to view a panorama of mountains and woods extending 50 miles on either hand. At length we strike a down-grade, and find ourselves entering the Lehigh Valley, which spreads out far and wide beneath us; but without the appearance of a single cultivated field, and scarcely that of one human habitation. How the neighings of the iron steed awaken the echoes among those solitary hills!

We reach Whitehaven on the Lehigh—a decided misnomer, it appears to me, inasmuch as the painter's brush has not been brought into requisition on its outside walls for the past ten years at least. It is a very "half-baked" sort of place, and has apparently got all the ovening it ever will get. Seven miles to Eckley, (formerly "Fillmore,") and no stage going. The sun is becoming furiously hot, and I strip for a tough walk over the hills to the nearest point in the great middle or Mahonoy coalfield, which lies south-eastward from Whitehaven.

On that entire distance were only about four farms, with about as many dwellings, the country being covered with young woods, through which the topless, sapless, and often barkless pines and hemlocks stood up, like monuments of decayed grandeur. Ascents, descents, levels; then one more hill, up whose tiresome side the road winds for 400 feet perpendicular, and I reach the summit of Buck Mountain, or rather that face of it which fronts toward the west; for the opposite front, three miles off, is known as Pismire Ridge, or Council Ridge, by those who lay claim to a more classic taste.

About a mile from the first summit is the village of Eckley, consisting of fully one hundred houses, with eight hundred inhabitants, mostly miners. The houses are painted brown, or more frequently left to take on a still darker hue from the coal, which blackens every object from the road to the brook, that goes toppling down the hill-side. Still, Eckley is regularly laid out, and stands number one among mining settlements of like size. It has a good hotel—much better than some places with more pretentious appearances; also, several churches and schools. As no liquor is allowed to be sold, of course the people are orderly, and mostly comfortable. The great majority of them are Irish or Germans by birth. Living 1,800 feet above the sea, it is not to be supposed that they suffer much from agues or fevers.

The village is built upon a coal-field, or rather one of five spurs which shoot eastward from the great Mahonoy (second) field, terminating two or three miles south of the Lehigh. There is no coal found northward of that river. These spurs, which strike out like the fingers on a man's hand, occupy so many troughs between the mountains or ridges, seldom more than half a mile across, by from six to eight miles in length. They dip downward at sharp angles, usually from thirty to fifty degrees, corresponding with the rocks immediately above and below, but sloping much more than does *the surface* of the basins. Their edges may be found cropping out on the hill-sides, while, to reach the veins at the valley bottoms, shafts of 800 or 900 feet would require to be sunk.

The direction or "strike" of these veins is nearly east and west, or a little south of west, corresponding with that of the mountains. Their names are as follows: First, or most southern, is Beaver Meadow; second, Hazleton; third, Black Creek; fourth, Little Black Creek; fifth, Pond Creek, the most northerly. The one first coming under review, is on Black Creek, which passes through this village.

There are two workable veins in it, only one of which (the lower) is worked to any extent, it furnishing a more freely burning coal than the upper. The former consists of two sub veins, respectively six and nine feet thick; the upper main vein is twenty feet; and in the valley is struck at a point three hundred feet above the other. Both veins are worked at Hazleton.

The property here consists of about fourteen hundred acres, of which seven hundred are underlaid with coal. It is leased by Messrs. Sharpe Weiss, & Co., who employ about two hundred and fifty men and boys. The annual product of the mine is one hundred thousand tons. The firm own the houses and all other improvements made, which they are to surrender at the expiration of their lease. They have not experienced any difficulty of late with their operatives, whose wages rise and fall with the price of coal sent to market. In Mr. Weiss I found a very intelligent and communicative gentleman in everything appertaining to the interest.

I learn that new veins to the northward of this place are being opened; but the quantities of coal as yet mined are inconsiderable. My next visit was to the works of the Buck Mountain Coal Company, situated principally on the eastern slope of this mountain, at the distance of three and a half miles. They are within four miles of the Lehigh, and are the most easterly of the entire group, being near that extremity of the vein which passes through Eckley. The company are composed chiefly of Philadelphians, with Mr. Chas. Ferguson as superintendent, whose courtesy I also desire to acknowledge. The property consists of about 2,000 acres, of which 750 contain coal. Operations began about 1843, and since then slopes have been sunk from 600 to 690 feet, the dip being usually from 35 to 40 degrees. The number of men and boys employed is 325, who are taking out 500 tons per day. There is a second mine west of the mountain on Sandy Run, operated by this company. They transport the coal up enormous inclined planes and down others to the crusher, after going through which it is sent by a branch railroad to the Hazleton line, and thence to the Lehigh Valley Railroad, its destination being either Philadelphia or New-York. There is another branch line to Eckley.

A good deal of trouble with the miners was experienced at those works earlier in the season; but it appears to be settled. Payment is made partly by the day, and partly by the piece—that is, by the cubic foot, instead of the ton or the car-load. Men working by the day, get about $15 per week; those by the piece can readily earn from $20 to $22. The workmen are principally from Ireland, the Welsh miners often leaving subterranean life for the open fields in the far West.

The village contains about seventy houses, built in two rows at the foot of the mountain. As a whole, it has a shabby appearance, considering the fact that the houses are owned by the company. The rent, coal included, is usually between $30 and $40 per annum, every tenant subscribing to an agreement to quit the premises at any time on ten days' notice. A rather curious regulation has been adopted with the tavern-keeper, who is permitted to sell the men "rot-gut" only when there is no work; otherwise he also is to be named Walker. On such an occasion the miners make themselves gloriously drunk; then they repair to the company's store, eat a lot of pickles or Jamaica pepper, and so far recover their senses as to be able to resume work. A portion of the houses lately put up are a decided improvement in appearance upon the old shanties.

They tell some amusing stories about the miners, when the draft was coming off. A majority of the able-bodied voters cleared off altogether, and many of them have never returned. In other cases, they maimed or deformed themselves—*e. g.*, by knocking out the front teeth—until they were entitled to exemption papers. To such a length did this proceed, that in one township of Luzerne County, a solitary citizen was all that presented himself for mustering in. The rest preferred to suffer underground, on wages of $2,000 or $2,500 a year! W. W.

Scranton—Its Progress, Situation and Industry—The Clean and the Unclean—Works of the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company, and of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company—"Striking" Statistics, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PITTSTON, Penn., Friday, Sept. 15, 1865.

East of the Alleghanies there is probably no city or town which has improved more during the past five years than the borough of Scranton; nor can any other place be found where the growth to-day is more rapid and the prosperity is more healthy. It is but a few years comparatively since the pioneer Scranton sought these wilds for the purpose of turning to account the water power of Roaring Brook, a turbulent stream, which enters the Lackawanna from the east side. In time there grew up a saw-mill, a grist-mill, a blast furnace, a rolling-mill; then came the railroad, opening this beautiful valley to the northeast, the north, the east and the south. Now, it is one of the most industrious hives to be found in the entire North.

The situation is delightful, being near the centre of the valley, and on the slope of a mountain, down whose sides the locomotive travels for twenty miles at an average grade of seventy feet to the mile. The borough occupies a modest elevation toward the foot of the slope, and this elevation is itself a study, being the summit of one of those anti-clinal formations of which I have already spoken. On its southern side the coal-bearing rocks, with the coal seams exposed to view, incline toward the South; on the opposite, they dip toward the North. The crest of the ridge has itself been carried away, leaving a comparatively level area, along which the principal street is built.

Roaring Brook has dug for itself a channel in the sand-rocks and slates to the depth of fifty feet, exposing veins of coal to view on both sides. In the depression thus made and along its sides are situated most of the public works, including the railroad repair-shop, the blast furnaces, rolling mill, &c. Socially that stream divides Scranton into two sections, as distinct as line could establish. To the southward reside the plebeians; to the northward, the patricians. All the shanties, the laborers' cottages, the petty groceries and lager-bier shops lie scattered up the slope beyond Roaring Brook; on its opposite side are the principal hotels, large stores, costly churches, the new railroad depot—whole squares of elegant mansions or pretty cottages. Nothing could be more becoming than this quarter, in spite of the fact that its sidewalks are in many places uneven, having been constructed of hemlock boards, which have since gone to decay. On the tastefully laid-off grounds of not a few persons, the aboriginal hemlocks are still standing.

New stores and dwellings arise on every hand; building goes on, strike or no strike. On the main street lots are no longer to be had at two or three times the prices asked one year ago. A regulation, adopted by the company, that no deeds should be given, except upon the express condition of building a brick house, three stories high, would seem to have promoted rather than retarded its growth. Among the edifices now in progress is a spacious Roman Catholic Church, which will probably cost $100,000.

The interests which have chiefly contributed to the rise and progress of this borough are two, the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. A short account of the operations of each will not be out of place here.

The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company own the Mount Hope Mines, in New-Jersey, and a tract of mineral lands in Oneida County, New-York. The latter furnishes a species of iron ore known as "lenticular ore," which has some of the qualities of the brown hematite. It is brought down by canal to Great Bend, and thence as return freight by railroad to Scranton, where it is mixed with the magnetic Jersey ore. Their works consist of four hot-blast furnaces, only one of which is going now, three being the ordinary number. The product at present is 240 tons of metal per week, but last year it averaged twice that quantity. The blast is supplied by four powerful steam-engines, whose aggregate capacity is fully 2,500 horse power. The works are built in the most substantial manner.

Most of the pig iron made here is converted into railroad bars in the company's rolling-mill, which is situated hard by the furnaces. The capacity of the rolling-mill is 30,000 tons per annum; it is now idle. Beside these are a saw-mill, a flouring-mill, a foundry and a machine-shop, chiefly for doing their own work. Part of these are driven by water-power obtained from the brook.

The same company own about 1,500 acres of land, of which 1,000 are known to be coal-bearing. Last year fully 100,000 tons of coal were taken out of these, the greater part having been consumed in the works. At the mines 125 men and boys are ordinarily employed, and taking the whole establishment, above and below ground, from 1,000 to 1,200. More than half of them are now idle, the principal activity being in New-Jersey.

A new puddling-mill with twenty-eight furnaces is in process of construction. It will probably be ready by the early part of next year.

Mr. J. H. Scranton is President, Mr. J. C. Platt, Real Estate Agent; Mr. G. F. [illegible], General Superintendent of Mining and Manufacturing, and Mr. E. C. Lynd, Assistant Treasurer.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company are an entirely separate interest from that already noticed, owning the railway between Great Bend, N. Y., and Hampton Junction, N. J., 129 miles; also about 2,000 acres of coal land, besides others which are under their control. In ordinary times they have about 1,800 men directly employed in the mining department, besides as many indirectly, the company purchasing the coal of operators. They have long been in the habit of shipping their coal eastward and northward as fast as mined, so that when the strike took place they had not a single ton to spare. It will be seen, therefore, that they could have no pecuniary interest in bringing about a strike. The products of their own collieries, last year, amounted to about 650,000 tons, and the whole amount shipped to twice that figure. Messrs. Hunt, Davis & Co. delivered them, by contract, about 80,000 tons; Messrs. S. T. Scranton & Co. a like quantity; the Messrs. Howell about as much; the Susquehanna and Wyoming Coal Company about 160,000 tons; the Greenwood Mines about 80,000; besides which were various small quantities by individuals. When other parties prefer shipping coal on their own account to selling it to this company, the charge for transportation is three cents per ton per mile, or about $4 35 to Jersey City.

That section of the valley from Scranton down to Pittston, nine miles, is either owned and mined or otherwise drained by this company. During the past four years their affairs had prospered pecuniarily, but the debit side of the account should also be presented, in the fact that the shareholders received no dividends between 1850 and 1862.

They are now putting up a round-house of mammoth proportions, its diameter being 291 feet, while it will have stalls for 40 locomotives. A new repair-shop, forming three sides of a square, is also in course of erection. The whole cost of these improvements will be $180,000.

The following statement in reference to reductions in wages is furnished me by the President and the General Coal Agent. The first reduction took place last September, and was 8½ per cent. The next was in May, and amounted to 17 per cent. The third was to take place in July, when 15 per cent. was the amount decided on. These were not, in the aggregate, equal to the fall that had taken place in the price of coal, from over $11 per ton to $6 25 in May, nor did the reduction immediately follow that in coal, a full month having elapsed between them. It is claimed that a good miner can still earn $4 per day, working even less than ten hours, at an occupation which requires barely three months' apprenticeship; is as pleasant and safe as ordinary labor above ground—in fact, much more so than working on a railway. It is alleged that by yielding to the miners during the war the latter had acquired, *de facto*, control of the whole works, dictating whom they would have as superintendent and whom not. Resistance to such extravagant demands, they say, must be made at *some* point, and they might as well begin here as any where else. They protest their willingness to pay for labor its full market value, but cannot see that miners should demand 50 per cent. more than skilled mechanics, who submitted to reasonable reductions in *their* wages without giving trouble.

The amount of wages paid monthly by this company averaged $350,000 per month, and that of the three great interests operating in this valley is believed to have been a full million of dollars monthly! No wonder there are a good many complaints on the part of outsiders about dull times.

The company's officers are: Mr. J. Brisbane, President; Mr. J. J. Albright, General Coal Agent; Mr. James Archibald, Chief Engineer; Mr. Watts Cooke, General Superintendent; Capt. James Cooke, Master Mechanic. As to the management of this line, they boast that no passenger has ever lost life or limb while in their cars since the northern division was opened in 1856.

In reference to new routes to the coal fields, it gives me pleasure to learn that a line is being surveyed by Mr. Archibald between Wilkesbarre and a point on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, about midway between Scranton and the Water Gap. It will be fifty miles in length; the work of construction to begin early next year.

The other establishments in Scranton are the Dickson Manufacturing Company's Works and the Cliff Works, now consolidated. The latter is under the general superintendence of Mr. William Cooke, who employs about one hundred men in building locomotives, steam-engines, mining machinery, repairs, &c. Mr. John A. Dickson superintends the other department of the works, embracing a machine-shop, foundry, boiler-shop, &c., with 150 men engaged. They have also built several hundred coal cars for the railroad company.

Adjoining the above is a concern for the manufacture of axes by machinery, the proprietors, Messrs. David Blake & Co., with twenty-five men, turning out from 1,200 to 1,500 tons of work annually; the steeling and polishing are done elsewhere. The machines for making these are ingenious and powerful, if not tasteful, and are interesting specimens of Yankee "notions."

Besides the concerns mentioned above, there are flouring mills, saw-mills, a brickyard, a wire-cloth factory, &c. The entire population of Scranton is about 12,000, or including the growing suburb of Hyde Park, on the west side of the Lackawanna, nearly 16,000. The Republican party claim to have a majority in the whole place, but the South Ward, (across Roaring Brook,) is overwhelmingly Democratic. The two parties are represented by the *Republican* and the *Register*, both conducted with more than average ability.

To Mr. Archibald, Sr., as also to most of the gentlemen mentioned above, I have been under obligations for information. W. W.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Provincial Agricultural Exhibition—Absence of Foreign Entries—Visitors from Abroad—The Way Things are Managed.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAMILTON, C. W., Friday, Sept. 22, 1865.

The third day of the exhibition, usually the largest, did not prove so this year, as the number present yesterday was smaller than on the previous day. There seemed, however, to be little difference in favor of Wednesday. The crushing at the hotels was great, and a very large number had to pass last night on the streets or in the bar-rooms. It was a sight worth seeing to witness the manner in which many sought repose. The offices and bar-rooms of the hotels were filled; the benches and chairs not affording sufficient sitting room, many laid down on the hard floors; others took refuge on the doorsteps and sidewalks, whilst not a few had beds upon lumber piles. Very many paced the streets the night through, wandering about until daylight. It was a sorry spectacle, but only what might be expected at such times as the present when neither love nor money can purchase accommodations.

THE SHOW YESTERDAY.

Appearances were pretty much the same yesterday as on Wednesday. The crowding in the palace was very great, and a tremendous dust arose in the course of the day, no means having been provided for watering or sweeping the floors. The crowding elsewhere was nearly as great, and the weather being warm, it was rather uncomfortable. The sky wore a threatening aspect in the morning, and many anticipated rain, but it soon cleared away, and the day was exceedingly fine. The crowd sought the exhibition grounds, and the greatest number were on the ground by 9 o'clock. At this time there was fully thirty thousand people within the inclosure, but it gradually diminished, and by afternoon it had dwindled down to little more than half that number.

Everything was hid from view, with the exception of the heavy machinery, by the closing masses of visitors, and it was with much difficulty that some things could be seen at all. The horses were brought out again, at any rate some of them, and the ring formed the principal point of attraction during the greater part of the day. The judges soon completed their work, and full sweep was given to the crowd, who roamed at large, and moved about a living wave of heads. The dense mass was around the entrance to the palace; yet strange to say, although the light-fingered gentry were said to be present in considerable force, no instance of pocket-picking has been reported.

There are few items passed over in a former letter, which at the time escaped observation. The show of pianos is not large, but some of the instruments are first-class, the best of which, two sweet toned ones, are from the factory of Mr. Thomas, of Hamilton, who invariably carries off a first prize. His instruments cannot well be excelled except in finish, by any of the large New-York or Boston establishments. The melodeons shown, and also the harmoniums, are of the best description, and compare favorably with foreign made instruments.

A noticeable feature in this exhibition is the absence of foreign entries. In former years there were large collections of implements and fruit from New-York State; but now not a single entry of either is to be seen. There was a time when our exhibitions were largely indebted to the foreign display; and it is but right to add that it had the good effect of stimulating the native manufacture in so far [illegible] while imitating the various articles of American make, and combining English stability with American ingenuity, the Canadians have succeeded in producing a better article than the model. Farming implements manufactured in this Province are decidedly more durable than any of American make, but the price is slightly higher. It is well that we had such excellent models to copy from. In the manufacture of these articles, Canada has made great and rapid progress. We owe less to the Americans for excellence in live stock than in agricultural implements. The introduction of English stock has wrought a wonderful change.

The show of stoves and other cast-iron manufactures is small, but good. The samples are mostly from Toronto and Hamilton. Wooden ware, marble work and machine wrought hubbs, felloes, &c., form a prominent part in the exhibition.

THE FOREIGN VISITORS.

London was visited yesterday by a large number of gentlemen from England and the maritime provinces. The former comprised Sir Morton Peto and several other distinguished British capitalists, who have been making the tour of the United States and Canada. They arrived by special train from Detroit, a little after noon yesterday, and were entertained at luncheon at the railroad station. The Mayor met them, and extended to them the courtesies of the corporation. After lunch the party were driven in carriages to the exhibition grounds, and, in company with the officials of the Agricultural Association, they made a hasty inspection of everything on exhibition. Returning to the railroad depot, they departed by the Great Western for Niagara Falls at 4 o'clock.

The other visitors are several gentlemen from Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. Those gentlemen are: Messrs. W. A. Johnston, Halifax; Edward Willis, *Morning News*, St. John, N. B.; J. C. Crosskill, *Reporter*, Halifax; Mr. Lindsay, M. P. P., Woodstock, N. B.; Samuel Watts, *Sentinel*, Woodstock, N. B.; J. W. King, M. P. P., Woodstock, N. B.; Hon. W. McFarlane, Cumberland, Nova Scotia; John Fernes, Queens County, N. B.; F. R. Parker, M. P. P., Colchester, N. S.; Hon. L. H. Whitman, M. L. C., Nova Scotia; Hon. S. H. Ryan, M. L. C., New-Brunswick; J. F. Knight, Halifax; L. W. Smithson, New-Brunswick; Hon. S. L. Shannon, Halifax, J. H. Thorn, Halifax; Hon. J. W. Ritchie, Solicitor-General, Nova Scotia; Dr. Hamilton, Nova Scotia; Mr. Hill, M. P. P., Nova Scotia; Mr. King, Nova Scotia; Mr. Tobin, Nova Scotia; Prof. Cragg, Halifax; Prof. Lynch, Prof. Muir, Halifax; J. H. Thorne, Mr. Crompton, Halifax; Hon. R. Wilmot, New-Brunswick; J. S. Beckwith, New-Brunswick; Thomas Temple, New-Brunswick, J. H. Inches, C. H. Fisher, New-Brunswick; J. P. Chandler, J. Chandler, New-Brunswick; J. W. Spun, New-Brunswick; R. F. Hoyle, Hon. Mr. Pope, Prince Edward Island; Hon. E. Wheelan, Prince Edward Island; Hon. Mr. Shee, Newfoundland; Hon. J. Ferris, New-Brunswick; Mr. De Graydon, M. P. P., New-Brunswick. These gentlemen are here by invitation from the Canadian Government, with the object of their seeing and judging of the capabilities and resources of the country. Most of them arrived on Wednesday evening; the remainder yesterday morning. In the course of the day they visited the exhibition, and after dinner had a public reception in the City Hall. The Mayor presented an address, which was responded to by Hon. Mr. Ritchie, Hon. Mr. Wheelan and an old gentleman of eighty years. All spoke encouragingly of the confederation scheme, and expressed the strongest hope that it would ere long be carried into effect. The reception was most cordial, and the affair concluded with loud cheers for the Queen and the visitors.

THE WAY THINGS ARE MANAGED.

With the view of providing for the entertainment of about one hundred and fifty gentlemen from the Lower Provinces, the Provincial Parliament voted $8,000 to be divided between London and Montreal. The invitations were sent, but through some oversight they did not reach all the parties in time, consequently about a third of the number only have availed themselves of the opportunity to come hither; probably more may reach Montreal next week. The London corporation, and what is called the local committee of the exhibition, comprising residents of London, undertook the management of the affair in so far as entertaining the visitors was concerned. Considerable had to be done in the way of preparations; yet $4,000 was a good deal of money to do it with. To work all went; a grand banquet was decided on; then a ball; but so little did any one know about the time the visitors would arrive that no definite time could be named for the one or the other. Time went on, but no tidings could be had, and finally it was arranged that the ball should take place on Wednesday evening and the banquet on Thursday evening. The first came off, but without being graced by more than a few of the visitors. It was a very nice affair, and cost a good round sum. Well things went on, but it began to leak out that there was trouble in the camp. Whispers were heard that the two members of the government were indignant at the alleged extravagance of the corporation, and facts show that there was any amount of it. Liberal people that they are, they could not think of asking the city to spend a dollar one way or the other, and accordingly they take $750 of the public grant, and actually throw it away upon street decorations, which were in reality disgraceful, for the flapping canvas suspended across the streets, upon which inscriptions were placed so as to please the eyes and gratify the hearts of the visitors, looked as if it had been done by the very clumsiest of people. Away went the money, however. But this was not all; the committee make an arrangement with the proprietor of the principal hotel to provide for the wants of the city's guests, at a no less expense than $1,750! By-and-by it is ascertained that the expected number cannot come, and the shrewd hotel man comes down in his estimate to $1,400, for which sum he takes care of less than fifty persons for two days! The balance of the $4,000, and $200 added, go to the cost of the banquet. This should not be taken as a fair sample of Canadian municipal extravagance. London holds the unenviable position of having squandered the public money in the most shameful manner. There was niggardliness along with it, too, and any amount of favoritism. It was with the greatest difficulty that tickets for the ball could be had by the press, whilst numbers of persons had enough and to spare for all sorts of people who had no particular interest in the matter. It was even worse with the banquet, for a system of exclusion was practiced which was most unfair, to say the least. Two journals were supplied with three tickets each, and journals in the neighborhood of London were positively denied one. It is very probable that more will be heard of this matter, as the press will not submit to such treatment with impunity, but speak out boldly, rather than allow it to be said that many of its representatives were thrust aside to make room for favorites. Such an unfortunate *contretemps* will produce a bad effect. If the price of tickets had been low, perhaps the matter might have been overlooked; but none of the excluded could afford to pay $4 50 for admission to the banqueting hall.

HOTEL KEEPING IN CANADA.

Talking of the crowding and huddling together of great numbers of people at times like the present, suggests the propriety of a few observations upon hotel keeping in Canada. The United States excels every other country in this respect. Its hotels are kept as they should be—that is, the first-class ones—and a very creditable attempt is being made here to imitate that successful system. London has a number of hotels, the only first-class one being a huge heap of brick and mortar owned by a company. For a time it was kept by Mr. Bostwick, a gentleman of large experience in the line. Through some *hocus pocus* he was dispensed with, but he has recently opened the City Hotel, a new building just finished; and had it not been for Mr. Bostwick's energy in getting it ready for the exhibition, a serious want would have been felt. He keeps his hotel in the right style, and is making hosts of friends. There cannot be a doubt that he will command an extensive patronage. Such energy as he shows deserves success.

THE BANQUET.

The public dinner last night, in honor of the visitors from the Lower Provinces, proved an utter failure. The committee made large pretensions, and after putting the price of tickets beyond the reach of ordinary people, took the largest building to be found, the Drill Shed. Instead of nearly a thousand persons, the number did not exceed one hundred and fifty. A beggarly turn-out indeed for such an occasion, but just what might have been expected from the bungling way in which everything outside of the exhibition grounds had been managed. Hon. George Brown found an excuse for absenting himself, and suddenly left town. Mr. McGee did not come, and the whole thing dwindled into a miserable fizzle. Such is the result of mismanagement.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—A singular case of suicide occurred at Pierpont, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., last week. Miss Irish, residing with her parents a short distance above the village of Ellsworth, was engaged to be married. The appointed day arrived, the expectant bridegroom was in waiting, the minister was approaching, and everything was in readiness, when the [illegible] were delayed by the mysterious disappearance of the young lady. Her sister stated that a short time before the marriage was to take place she came to her, somewhat agitated, kissed her, bade her good-by, and left the house. Thinking the agitation was but natural under the circumstances, no immediate alarm was felt, but as the time arrived and she did not return, search was made. The fears aroused by finding her hat on the river bank, were fully realized by the discovery next day of her body in the river. After leaving her sister, she must have proceeded immediately to the river.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Inundation in Mexico—Misery in Consequence—Legislative Measures—Success of Ugalde and Defeat of Pesqueira, &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 23, 1865.

A mightier war than that of men, the strife of the elements, has been devastating the valley of Mexico, according to letters and papers from the capital, dated the 7th inst., and from Vera Cruz dated the 13th. The mountain streams, swollen by the heavy rains, had caused immense freshets. Already had previous rains since the third week of August caused the river Cherubusco to overflow its banks, or rather to escape through a crevasse that the inhabitants of Txtapalapa ought to have closed. On the 30th, the church bells of Tacuba announced a general inundation of the villages around, whilst the waters of the other rivers helped to increase the vast sea which was pouring over the country.

At length the flood arrived at Tlalnepantla, where it covered the ground floors of the houses to a depth of two feet, and rushed through the square like—what it was—a torrent. Other towns tell a similar tale; in short, the appearance of the country around the capital may be thus described: From the Puebla road to Tacubaya, describing an arc of a circle, whose centre should be Palacio, there is now a vast lake. I need not describe the various scenes of devastation; whole villages destroyed, bridges thrown down, and persons swept away. The terror in the City of Mexico may be imagined. The water of Lake Texcoco threatened to impede movement, and at the same time the flood showed itself near the guard-house of San Lazaro. In the districts and streets of San Lorenzo, San Felipe, Las Cruces, and a hundred others, a piteous sight was presented. At midnight the level of the road way having been raised about a yard, the houses were all swamped, and the poor tenants had to rush out for their lives. In the suburbs, too, many huts were built of clay (adobe), and the result may be guessed. The *Estafette* supposes that there are at least one hundred and fifty families in the suburbs without shelter, but the Prefect has taken measures to aid the necessitous, so that every person over fifteen will receive one real per day for the interval of a month, as subsistence money, while the children will receive the half of that sum. Lodging will be given in all the ex-convents, churches, rectories, courthouses and empty houses. Also, each family whose house has been much damaged, will receive $12 to assist in its repair.

As for traveling, it may be surmised how difficult it is; but take one example: the road from Mexico to Puebla, from Santa Cruz, a little outside the former city, to Santa Maria, is under water, and the stage passengers are conveyed in canoes. The extent of the calamity is, as yet, unknown, but sad stories are continually arriving.

The Archbishop of Mexico came near being one of the victims of the sudden floods. He was on his way from San Angel to Mexico, when the water came suddenly whirling along, overthrew the carriage, and hurried it, with horses, and the three occupants, all dignitaries of the church, to a mountain ravine. Fortunately the vigorous growth of a hedge of agaves stopped their downward career, and the prelate was pulled through the carriage window by the kind Indians of Mixcoac. So high was the water that only the tops of the well-deserving agaves were visible, and as for sand, no sooner was the Archbishop out of the carriage than the sand got in and filled it.

And where was the Emperor during all this? He had gone to the mineral district of Pachuca, and after visiting Tulancingo, started for his capital; but going and arriving are two different things. The water showed as little respect for the State as for the Church, and obstinately barred his passage; but Maximilian is not a man to be foiled; he called a boat, or at least a canoe, and at midnight committed "Cæsar and his fortunes" to the waters. The rest of the night was spent in the navigation, and the rising sun lit him to his palace.

Now that he is at home he is going to work, and several important measures are soon to be announced, especially the subject of colonization and the application of several ex-Confederates to be allowed to form settlements, is under serious discussion. Besides, two great joint stock companies have for months been awaiting the Imperial nod. "Favor my enterprise," is the urgent petition of the Agricultural Bank and of the General Warehousing Company. Likewise, the treasury system to be introduced by Secretary Cesar, is looked for with anxiety.

The districts where war exists in future will be divided into two military districts. The capital of the first will be San Luis Potosi, and Gen. Douay will be chief in command. The second will be under Gen. Castagny, and its capital Durango.

After such a pleasing account of the progress of government, it is unpalatable to turn to Jalapa and other districts where civil strife still prevails. With respect to Jalapa, the Republicans finding the garrison very strong, had retired. Tehuacan also is tranquil, Figueroa having withdrawn to the mountains, leaving his cavalry stationed in Tecomabaco and other points.

A grand expedition against the guerrillas of the "Tierra Caliente" is soon to be in action. Count Thun writes that the Republican leaders, (the two Mendez,) attacked in Tetala del Oro a force composed of Austrians and Mexicans, but were repulsed and pursued. Two days after they again appeared on the mountains, but fled when pursued. Two hundred Austrians, 250 auxiliary troops and two pieces of artillery had arrived at Reyes to act against the bands that occupy the left bank of the river San Pedro.

The Austrians quartered in Campeche have suffered severely from yellow fever. The paper of that city mentions that the company had already lost twenty-one soldiers by that complaint; amongst the deaths was that of the doctor. The Imperialists of Guadalupe in Tabasco, complain of the want of protection. The custom-house authorities have established themselves and their office in a steamer, and only enter the town for a lounge, whilst the inhabitants are frequently molested by the Liberals from Tabasco.

The Republican Governor of San Luis, D. Lorenzo Vega, succeeded in taking Mineral de Catorce by surprise, with a force of 300 soldiers. Penetrating into the streets at night, when the patrol had gone its rounds, he found nobody but the watchmen to fight with. He, however, retired the next day after, collecting $25,000, a part of the $80,000 which he demanded as a loan, and after seizing an abundance of arms, horses and powder.

In New-Leon, according to the Monterey *Gazette*, a detachment from Mejia's division has had a fight with the troops under Cortina, Escobedo and other leaders. The Imperialists on arriving at Corna found their enemy in ambush, and so fell back upon China, and thence toward Montemorelos, being pursued by the Republicans. Arriving at the "Paso de Cabras," (Goat Pass,) they faced and fought for three hours, but the Imperialists used up all their ammunition, and so had no choice but to retreat to the St. Librada plantation. This they did unmolested, their pursuers returning to China and El Toro. The loss was great on both sides, but as yet no details are given.

The *Commerce*, of Matamoros, complains of the strength of the guerrillas along the road from Monterey to Matamoros. At a few miles from the latter city is a band which seizes all that it can come across. It is commanded by Major Zuniga, well known in Matamoros. He is reported to have entered the town of China, which is distant 150 miles, and has a population of 2,000. The principal inhabitants were plundered, and the band found numerous recruits. What is most surprising is the correct information which they obtain of the convoys which carry money from the merchants.

Lieut. de Tourville has finished all the preliminary arrangements for the colony of French soldiers that he is about to establish at the foot of the Longolica range of mountains. Marshal Bazaine has supplied 200 muskets and 20,000 cartridges for the defence of the settlers.

A horse-railroad between Puebla and Pass del Macho is among the intentions of the government. The *Estafette* of the 7th instant complains that the settlers who had taken possession of their lands had found unexpected difficulties, but of what nature it does not say. Probably as to the ownership of the grounds. Señor Aguilar y Marocho, Mexican Minister at Rome, has been appointed to the mission in Madrid.

In the direction of Toluca, Ugalde had defeated a body of 100 men of the Mexican Municipal Guard; this was at San Felipe. The chief officer was sentenced to be shot, as also were one or two subalterns. Ugalde is accused of flinging two of his prisoners into the river whilst marching across the bridge of San Lorenzo. He is thought to have a force of 150 to 200 men.

The French troops have occupied the town of Ures, and Pesqueira, defeated by the Indians, had fled, leaving four pieces of artillery in the hands of the conquerors.

In Tula of Tamaulipas the French have entered, the others retiring without a fight. In Teloloapam, the Republicans under Bustamante have been defeated and entirely dispersed, thus leaving this district in peace.

It is said that Gen. Canales, the father of the Republican officer of that name, has written to his son, begging him to leave the service and assist him in his mining and agricultural speculations. For this purpose he has obtained for him an amnesty from the Emperor. Canales thinks seriously of doing so, for he says he has but 80 men, and so small a force is useless whilst he cannot join his mortal enemy Cortina, nor is Mendez's freebooting warfare to his taste.

A letter from Matamoras expresses great apprehension lest the city should be taken by the Republicans, who have now a force of 2,500 men close at hand, whilst he confesses that the great part of the inhabitants of the city, as well as of the department, are addicted to the cause represented by Juarez. To make head against this, Mejia has but a small force, desertion and sickness having thinned his ranks. The writer also talks of knowing on good authority that an expedition from New-York, and commanded by Ortega, will shortly arrive.

The people of Puerto Rico have been sadly frightened by the shock of an earthquake. A more intense one has not been felt for several years. As it was nearly 2 o'clock, A. M., everybody was startled from his sleep; even the watchmen; of course they were not asleep, for those vigilant men never sleep while on duty, but the sudden ringing of the church bells made them believe that it was 2 o'clock, and that hour they accordingly cried in the tristeful tone so affected by Spanish watchman, and of which Bryant in his "Letters from Spain," says: "It seems a lamentation over the rapid flight of time." The movement lasted about one hundred seconds; a slight shock was felt at 3 o'clock, and at 5, a third scarcely perceptible. The damage fortunately was confined to crockery and glasses, and the cracking of a few old walls. It is noteworthy, that in Havana a great and sudden fall of the mercury in the barometers and other signs of a storm, a week or two ago, excited serious fears of one of those terrible hurricanes which sometimes rage in these islands.

The municipal estimates for Havana during this year are: expenses $1,742,528; and income $1,068,168; thus leaving a considerable deficit which is accounted for by the great outlay necessary to pave the city. A loan of half a million of dollars has also to be raised in order to carry on the works of the new aqueduct.

LARA.

FROM THE WEST.

Disruption of the Kentucky M. E. Church South Progressional—Rev. H. H. Garnett to Colored Folks.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1865.

A Covington M. E. Church's loyal members have closed its doors against L. D. Huston, an unpardoned and unrepentant rebel, whom the Kentucky M. E. Conference South had just appointed to preside over them; and they have heartily approved the separation from said conference of the eighteen loyal preachers. Rev. Huston had, in the rebel States, by exhortations and prayers, stimulated the rebellion, and even now often exclaims, "God forbid the M. E. Church South should ever unite with the old mother Church." Two Lexington M. E. Churches refuse to recognize the conference's appointments, and have virtually transferred themselves to their *alma mater*.

The colored orator, Rev. Henry H. Garnett, of Washington City, is lecturing crowds of our colored people on "The Secret of Success in Life" and "The Future of the Colored Race in America." His remarks are wholesome and wise. Like Gen. Palmer, he tells them to regard honest and fairly compensated labor a privilege and their highest duty, to depend upon themselves and work out their own salvation in an independent, manful, yet law-abiding spirit.

A branch of the "Freedmen's Savings Bank and Trust Company" is opened here. Our First National Bank stock brings 1 per cent. premium.

The *Democrat*, through the late canvass, insisted that the government's power over negro suffrage in the Southern States depends on the constitutional amendment for its right; that the amendment ratified confers on Congress the power to give the right of suffrage to negroes—"legitimately carries with it the power to do all that is necessary in raising the negro to a legal and political equality with the white." Some of our returned rebels say they are for negro suffrage to increase the South's representation in Congress. The same *quasi* rebel and pro-slavery reactionist *Democrat* extracts at length from Thaddeus Stevens' Lancaster speech, as a "signal-light to the dominant revolutionary and virtually secession and worse than secession party from its trusted and uncommonly talented leader."

A Kentuckian who has bought and started a cotton plantation in the interior of Mississippi, tells me "negro labor in Mississippi is cheaper than in Kentucky, and I think will eventually pay at least as well as ever slave-labor did. I prefer it. We in Mississippi, who are sober-minded, know slavery is gone, and say let it go and stay gone. We don't want it any more—are done with it. I pay the former slaves on my plantation $10 a month apiece, and feed and shelter them, they clothing themselves and paying doctors' bills, and deductions for time lost. Most Mississippi planters, who are at all reconciled, (of course some are still too mad to do anything but bite off their own noses,) pay their negroes this or give them an interest in the crop. Many of the hands are at their old homes, and many are returning to them, and gladly work on these terms."

A Kentuckian, just from New-Orleans, says to me: "New-Orleans was never so clean and healthy, and her business prospects, on a gradual scale, are fine. Her St. Louis and Louisville trade is already good. Even in August several loaded down St. Louis packets, of average 1,200 tons burthen, left New-Orleans weekly. Her vegetable market is partially supplied by Missouri and Kentucky, while 'creole potatoes' are $7 a barrel. Kentucky potatoes there are about $3 50 a barrel. New-Orleans state of feeling is pretty good, though considerable secession, especially amongst the females, still exists. The sex still abhor 'Beast Butler.' The Louisiana banks of the Mississippi, above Donaldsonville, are generally a perfect waste. Very little sugar will be raised in Louisiana for years. The cane left is scarcely more than enough for planting. Many consider freedman labor for sugar so unreliable, at least for a while, that they will either turn their attention to cotton or sell out altogether, or reserve but little for sugar, cotton or corn, and perhaps divide that little with their negroes. Corn, I hear, has been 5c. a bushel along Red River."

James Guthrie, our railroad king, is, I hear, preparing to complete the road from Louisville to Bristol, East Tennessee, via Stanford, Kentucky, and Cumberland Gap. A road from Nicholasville to Knoxville is talked of.

Our State Fair receipts over $7,400; estimated attendance, 25,000. PONTIAC.

Attempted Disruption of Kentucky Presbyterians—Warrants Out for the Arrest of Loyal Methodists.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 21, 1865.

Dr. Stuart Robinson, formerly of this city, but over three years a voluntary exile to Toronto "for opinion's sake," is, I understand, coöperating with his Southern Presbyterian confederates, in and out of the ministry, for the transfer of all, or as many as possible, of the Presbyterian Synods, Presbyteries, churches, church members and properties in Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia and Maryland, to the jurisdiction of the *quondam* "Presbyterian General Assembly of the Confederate States." Dr. Robinson & Co. may disrupt the Kentucky Presbyterian Church; they can't transfer it bodily, for too many of its members are "Abolition Apostates," who will recognize none other than the Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States. Dr. R. expects to resume his pastorate here as soon as martial law is withdrawn.

More "conservative" committees are about to wait upon the President and ask him to withdraw martial law, restore *habeas corpus*, and remove especially all negro troops.

The Campbell County Judge has issued warrants for arresting a dozen Covington or Newport M. E. Church-members, on the charge of conspiring to prevent religious worship by procuring the passage of a resolution to close the church doors against Rev. L. D. Huston, the rebel appointee thereto of the Kentucky Conference, M. E., South.

Nominal owners, entitled by our slave code to the wages of their runaway negroes in the States, notify hirers they will claim their rights "upon the restoration of civil law."

The Tennessee Conservative Congressmen elect, Campbell, Thomas and Cooper, in a letter to Gen. Rousseau, announce their "unflinching loyalty and unfaltering devotion to our government from first to last," and their "uniform and unhesitating support of the administration of Andrew Johnson, as far as developed."

Mr. Prentice reiterates the expression of his hope that ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS will soon be permitted to go free, and his belief that his influence in Georgia would now be great and salutary.

CLARENCE J. PRENTICE, Ex-Lieutenant-Colonel late Confederate States Army, and ex-local editor of the *Journal*, has been "obliged to leave the United States to attend to important business." It is not thought the *Journal* will suffer from his absence, however protracted.

Reported receipts and disbursements of Louisville's four tobacco warehouses during last year, $11,961,909, proceeds of 63,000 hhds. sold. Her 67 firms, manufacturing, stemming, cutting and shipping tobacco, constantly employ 2,650 hands. PONTIAC.

Gen. Fisk on the Contract System and the Southern People—A Prospective Board of Emigration—The Teutonic Element—Journalistic.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 23, 1865.

Gen. FISK, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Tennessee and Alabama, informs Mr. PRENTICE that the contract system is working admirably, and 50,000 blacks and whites in these States, who drew government rations, are now self-supporting; and that "the Southern people generally are going to work, accept the situation, and will manfully carry it out, if honorably and manfully met by the government and people of the North."

A German mass meeting is held here to-night to encourage and divert emigration to this city and State. The able editor of the *Volksblatt*, WILLIAM KRIPPENSTAPEL, is zealously engaged in this important matter. He tells me our German fellow-citizens will urge the Governor and Legislature to charter and help a Board of Emigration, and that, if they fail in getting State help, they will depend entirely upon their own energies and means to induce Germans to settle in Kentucky. A Nashville Board of Emigration is already passing Germans through here to Tennessee. I hear there are over 25,000 Germans in and around Louisville; of them, 13,000 Catholics, the rest mostly of no particular persuasion. They are generally first-rate, substantial citizens, and the city and whole State need very many more of the same sort.

The Louisville *Volksblatt's* daily circulation is about 4,000, and *Anzeiger's* about 4,500—both unconditional amendment, and constantly gaining. While this city of at least 100,000 has but three English dailies, Nashville, with claimed 60,000, has five, and three more in prospect.

JOHN MCCULLOUGH, American Sunday-School Union Missionary Superintendent of Kentucky, Tennessee and South Indiana, reports six missionaries at work in his district, eleven mission schools in Louisville, and

	In Kentucky.	Tennessee.	Indiana.
Children between 6 and 18...	320,000	330,000	400,000
Children not in any Sabbath-School, over...............	181,000	195,000	200,000
Adults who cannot read......	70,000	80,000	90,000

Street railroads, uniformed police, fire telegraph and "telegraph colleges" are among the signs that fogeyism here is playing out. But from our mercantile lack of energy and concert of action, much of our legitimate trade is still diverted to other points, and most of our former dry goods business with Illinois and Iowa has been cut off by the superior enterprise and facilities of Cincinnatians. The main business of a leading dry goods house here is in Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana. The receipts and disbursements daily average $4,000 to $5,000; its yearly business, say $1,500,000; stock on hand at any one time $250,000 to $300,000.

Strangers from all quarters continue to crowd in here for settlement. Dwelling-house rents, I hear, are now almost double what they were last year.

A standing Board of Health of twenty-four physicians is established here, fully empowered to establish and enforce sanitary regulations, except quarantine laws. For every deposit of ashes, slops, offal, &c., upon streets or alleys, a $5 to $20 fine.

The Nashville and Chattanooga and other Southern railroads are turned over to their stockholders "in the best of order." Freights from Nashville to Atlanta reported $1 80 for first class and $1 35 second class, with probability of an early reduced tariff.

One military office after another in Kentucky and Tennessee is winding up. Gen. FISK (commissioner also for Kentucky) is about to break up Camp Nelson. About all white volunteers in Kentucky are reported mustered out. Regulars, veteran reserves and colored troops remain perhaps 10,000.

Gen. BUELL, as President of a Green River Iron Works Company, is about to become a citizen of Kentucky.

Gen. R. E. LEE's likeness still occupies conspicuous places in some of our shop-windows, but no likeness is so frequent and commands such a respect and admiration as that of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. PONTIAC.

The Weather—Political—Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 25, 1865.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The weather continues mild, and there has been as yet little or no frost with us. In the interior there has been enough to kill vegetation. Corn had time to get fully "out of the woods," and you may credit the West with one of the heaviest crops ever produced. The same may be said of oats. And yet the speculators manage to keep up the price of grain beyond what its natural price ought to be in the face of the unusually large production of the present year.

Our Board of Trade are about taking the subject of grain speculation in hand, and doing some legislation to check it. The grain trade has become with us merely wholesale gambling, and is no more entitled to come under the head of legitimate business than faro or cards. And did not the men who engage in it belong to the "respectable" classes, they would undoubtedly be indicted under our gaming laws. The system pursued here is a disgrace to the city and to commerce, and all honest men are interested in restoring business to a healthy condition. There ought to be a general move in this direction throughout the country, that an end may be put to this dishonest and demoralizing grain-gambling; for I suppose all cities are alike guilty of the practice, though, perhaps not to the same extent as with us.

Our politics now in the West are getting a little mixed, as well as in the Empire State. In Iowa, two Republicans are running for Governor, and a third candidate has appeared on the field. A Dr. G. S. BAILY has been nominated by a gathering calling themselves the "States Rights party," which is after the manner of the Long faction in Ohio. The Republicans of Iowa, however, are true to the cardinal principles of our organization, and will reëlect Gov. STONE by a rousing majority. In Wisconsin, the convention attempted to dodge an important issue, and, therefore, go into the contest under a cloud. I shall not be astonished at any result in that State. In Minnesota, the fight is a straight one, and under a gallant and popular leader, there are no fears of the result.

There is getting to be, even at this late day, quite an oil fever in Chicago, and some gigantic operations are reported. The latest is the purchase of "Pit-hole" by Messrs. WRIGHT & CHITTENDEN, said to be for $1,500,000. This is supposed to be the most valuable single oil tract in the world. The purchase includes the great flouring wells, said to yield four or five thousand dollars per day to Messrs. WRIGHT & CHITTENDEN, together with the smaller wells, the site of Pit-hole City, &c., &c. Oil, crude, is worth only $2 per barrel at these wells. Large stories are told about this Pit-hole, the half of which it is sufficient to believe. A large delegation from Chicago are now in the oil regions looking for a strike.

By the way, the Chicago "oil-well," which yields a constant stream of pure water, is likely to be turned into a useful and profitable account. The proprietors are sinking a 22-inch well, and propose to make an artificial lake in which to freeze ice of the best quality next Winter. As our ice is now imported from forty to fifty miles, this enterprise will be highly remunerative.

Almost every interest in Chicago has its daily or weekly newspaper. Several have been commenced recently. Politics, finance, commerce, real estate, temperance, seven different nationalities, spiritualism, literature, music, law, medicine, several religious denominations, agriculture, the workingmen, &c., have their respective organs. Our Republican daily press is in a bad way, growing out of the feuds existing between the different journals. And the probability is that out of this will grow a Democratic victory at the next municipal election.

Last week two murders, and one attempt, was added to the catalogue of crime in this city. I suppose the telegraph has brought you an account of the shooting affair at the Museum—Mrs. BEACH shooting her husband. The wounded man is pronounced out of danger, and the would-be assassin has been held to bail in the sum of $2,000. The others were street brawls.

AMERICAN BOARD.

Preparations are making for the reception of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which is to meet in this city early next month. It is intended to give them a western welcome and treat them with a western hospitality.

The receipts of the State Fair held in this city, amount to $26,351 according to the amended report of the Treasurer.

Some little excitement was created here last week by the arrest of S. FELKER, Esq., a lawyer of this city, on a charge of being connected with a gang of burglars, bank robbers, &c. He was taken to Ohio on a requisition from the Governor of that State, in charge of a "detective." If it is a "case" which the detectives have "worked up," it is probably a gone "case" with FELKER, for when once these gentry get a victim they are bound to see him through, as their reputation would suffer from an acquittal. As most of them are ex-State prisoners, they are ready to furnish all needed testimony on short notice. Nothing of any account appeared against FELKER on the examination here.

The Board of Public Works have just made their annual report.

During the year a most important work has been consummated in the construction of the fire alarm, police and water telegraph of Messrs. J. F. KENNARD & Co. The work has been completed, and the fire alarm and police telegraph turned over to the Board of Police Commissioners. The telegraph connecting the engine-houses, reservoirs, and office of the board needs yet some work to perfect its operations.

The board have erected one hundred and thirty-five lamp-posts during the year.

The total receipts and expenditures are stated as follows: Receipts, $260,437 41; expenditures, $205,147 26. Balance in Treasurer's hands, $44,828 76.

The expenditure on the lake tunnel amounted to $106,399 34; new main on Wabash-avenue, $81,249 90; eleven and seven-eighths miles of distributing water pipes, $104,828 50; expenses at the pumping works, $43,839 92; miscellaneous improvements, $5,719 57; water metres, $3,719 05; repairs and operating expenses at other places than works, $42,789 20.

The quantity of water pumped during the past year amounts to 2,523,339,220 gallons, exceeding the quantity pumped last year over 187,000,000 gallons.

There are 131 miles of water pipe in the city.

THE WESTERN BOAT-BURNING.

The Trial at St. Louis—Complicity of Jeff. Davis, Seddon and Benjamin.

The testimony before the Millitary Commission at St. Louis on Monday, in the case of William Murphy, charged with burning boats on Western rivers, and destroying other government property, was highly interesting. Francis Frazier, of St. Louis, who testified in the conspiracy trial at Washington, gave evidence against Murphy and the officers of the late rebel government. Mr. Frazier is by trade an engineer on the Mississippi river, and was formerly in the rebel service, but was pardoned by the President. The substance of his evidence was as follows:

A man named Minor Majors met me in St. Louis, and said to me he had been sent here by the Confederate Government—not by the Confederate Government, but by Mr. Tucker—as an agent, to burn steamboats.

Q.—What proposition did Majors make to you? A.—To go on and burn steamboats.

Q.—What boats were burned during his stay in St. Louis? A.—The steamboats *Imperial*, *Hiawatha*, *Jesse K. Bell* and *Post-boy*. He then left here and went to Illinois, as he told me, to receive money.

Q.—What do you know in regard to the *Robert Campbell* being burned? A.—He told me that a man by the name of Ayleshire burned her; he told me that he received $5,000 for the burning of her.

Q.—Majors told you that Ayleshire received $5,000? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did he tell you in regard to the burning of the *Robert Campbell*? A.—He told me he had burnt the *Robt. Campbell*; had blown up the *City of Madison* at Vicksburgh, and had burnt the *Imperial* in St. Louis; that they had paid him $5,000 on account, and that they would not pay him for the others on account that they thought he was claiming too much.

Q.—Did you go South in the Summer of '64? A.—I did.

Q.—Whom did you see in Richmond? A.—I saw James A. Seddon, Judah P. Benjamin, Jefferson Davis.

Q.—What business did you lay before Seddon? A.—I laid none before him.

Q.—What business did Clark lay before him? A.—Some statement of boat-burning.

Q.—What did he say in regard to these statements? A.—He said he had nothing to do with that business now; it was in the hands of Benjamin.

Q.—Did he refer you to Benjamin? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did Benjamin say to you? A.—He didn't say much of anything to me.

Q.—What did he say to Clark? A.—He talked to Clark about a settlement; offered to settle with Clark for $30,000 in greenbacks at first; Clark wouldn't take it; then Benjamin offered $300,000 in greenbacks if Clark would sign a receipt in full; Clark wouldn't do it; then Benjamin said he wouldn't settle anyhow; then Dillingham claimed doing an affair in Louisville—the destruction of a medical depot there.

Q.—What did Benjamin say in regard to that? A.—Benjamin said for Dillingham to make out his statement; we returned to the Spottswood Hotel, I, Clark and Dillingham; there I wrote a statement out, and signed Dillingham's name to it; that was taken by Clark to Benjamin, and he and Benjamin made a final settlement for $50,000 in gold.

Q.—Final settlement of what claims? A.—All their claims—what claims they had that was put in.

Q.—Claims for what? A.—That I can't tell, what it all was; Clark made it out himself.

Q.—For burning steamboats? A.—For burning steamboats and other property destroyed.

Q.—Do you know any of the boats for which claims were put in? A.—I do.

Q.—What boats? A.—The *Imperial*, the *Robert Campbell*, and this affair in Louisville was put in; the *Mound City* wharfboat was put in; that is all that I can recollect now.

Q.—What interview did you have with Jefferson Davis while at Richmond? A.—I saw Mr. Davis, and the conversation turned upon the burning of steamboats; he said he wanted no steamboats burned; I told him I didn't think there was any use in burning steamboats; he said he would like to have it stopped—that he had been trying to stop it for some time; such work done no good, he said; I suggested to him then to take the papers away from those men he had down there, and there would be no more of it done.

Q.—Whom did you mean by the men down there? A.—I meant in the South.

Q.—How did you come to see Jefferson Davis? A.—Mr. Benjamin told me Mr. Davis wanted to see me.

Q.—Who introduced you to him? A.—Mr. Benjamin.

Q.—As what? A.—As being from St. Louis.

Q.—What did Mr. Davis wish you to do? A.—He wished me to burn a bridge back of Nashville, somewhere between Nashville and Chattanooga—the Long Bridge they called it.

Q.—Was that bridge then inside or outside the military lines of the United States forces? A.—That is more than I know, for I don't know where it is myself.

Q.—Why did he say he wanted that bridge burned? A.—Because Sherman was in front of Atlanta, and was doing more harm than any other General.

Q.—What amount did you bring through the lines, as near as you can remember? A.—Somewhere between $13,000 and $14,000—say $13,000; I never counted it.

Q.—Was this in coin or currency? This was in coin, Sir.

Q.—What division was made of it after you arrived in Memphis? A.—There was no division made of it.

Q.—What amounts were given to any parties connected with this business, or to any of your party? A.—As near as I can judge, I gave Murphy about $800 in greenbacks, in Memphis, and Lapeille the same.

Q.—Where were the headquarters of the boat-burners inside the rebel lines? A.—Mobile.

Q.—What station had they near the lines—what rallying point? A.—That is more than I can tell. I couldn't say in particular; it was all along the railroad.

Q.—Was there no point where men were established near Memphis in communication with Mobile? A.—Well, no Sir, I couldn't say exactly as there was. They would come on there and stay half a day and go back again, as near as I could find out.

Q.—Do you know anything of Majors having men posted there for the purpose of communicating with Richmond or Tucker? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How did you learn this? A.—I learned it from Majors himself, and from Clark.

Q.—How long did you remain in Memphis? A.—I arrived there at 8 o'clock in the evening and remained there until the next evening, I should judge.

Q.—When you left there who accompanied you? A.—Mitchell, Lepeille and Wm. Murphy.

Q.—Where did you start for? A.—I started for St. Louis.

Q.—By river? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—On what boat? A.—The *M. S. Mepham*.

Q.—Who accompanied you? A. Lapeille and Wm. Murphy.

Q.—Coming up on the boat, what was the condition of the accused? A.—He was pretty full of whisky.

Q.—What attempt did he make, if any? A.—He started for his stateroom; I went back, and he was on his knees; I asked him what he was trying to do, and he said he was going to set fire to that boat; he said that he was going to set fire to the mattresses; I caught him by the collar of his coat, opened the back door, jerked him out on the guard, and told him I would throw him overboard; he said that if I would forgive him that time he wouldn't do it no more; I told him that if he would promise me that he wouldn't do it no more I wouldn't say anything about it; I then took him out forward, on the boiler-deck, and told Lapeille to watch; I am not sure whether I told Lapeille what he was going to do or not.

Counsel Asked of the President by Virginians.

The President has received a letter from Virginians in Albemarle County, Va., in which they ask his counsel concerning the casting of their votes for candidates for the next Congress; all their candidates having been conservative men before the war and opposed to secession, but some of whom countenanced the Southern cause during the rebellion to such an extent as to prohibit them from taking the oath prescribed by Congress in 1862. The following is the correspondence on the subject:

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. —, 1865.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned citizens of the County of Albemarle and State of Virginia, and friends of your administration, prompted by the difficulties which surround us in relation to the approaching congressional election, do appeal to you for counsel and advice as to our proper course of action. In this congressional district, for example, three gentlemen are soliciting the suffrages of the people. They were all conservative men before the war, and opposed secession. Two of them admit that they countenanced the Southern cause during the war to an extent which prohibits them from taking the oath which was prescribed by the Congress of the United States, in 1862. The third says that he cannot conscientiously take it, and the question presents itself, How shall we vote? Some of us prefer one candidate, and some another; but, being wholly uninformed as to whether the test-oath will probably be repealed or modified so as to admit Southern members, we have thought it possible that you might enlighten us on the subject. Our first wish is to send men to Congress who will give the most efficient support to your administration, whether they be of the one class or the other. Should it be your opinion that the oath will most probably be insisted on, and that our object will most likely be obtained by voting only for those who can stand the test, then we are disposed to relinquish our individual preferences, and cast our suffrages for those who are qualified to take the oath. If, on the other hand, you should entertain the opinion that men whose antecedents have been conservative will be admitted, notwithstanding their inability to take the oath, then we may vote otherwise than we would do under a different state of things. We truly and sincerely desire information on this subject, and should you be able to spare the time from your other duties, and see no impropriety in complying with our request, we would be greatly obliged to you to furnish the information asked for. Our main purpose is to pursue that course which will be most likely to sustain you and your policy in the administration of the government. Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

THOMAS WOOD,
V. SOUTHALL,
JOHN L. COCHRAN,
PEYTON S. COLES,
JAMES C. SOUTHALL,
J. J. BOCOCK,
IRA GARNETT,
R. T. W. DUKE,
GEORGE CARR,
WM. T. EARLY,
WM. F. GORDON, JR.

The following is the reply made to the above letter by Attorney-General SPEED, by request of President JOHNSON:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1865.

Messrs. Wood, John Cochran and others, Charlottesville, Va.:

GENTLEMEN: The President has referred to me your letter, dated Charlottesville, Va., September, 1865, and I am instructed by him to say that he has no more means of knowing what Congress may do in regard to the oath about which you inquire, than any other citizen. It is his earnest wish that loyal and true men, to whom no objection can be made, should be elected to Congress. This is not an official letter, but a simple expression of individual opinion and wish. I am, gents, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAS. SPEED, Attorney-General.

Alexander H. Stephens in 1860.

The *World* publishes the following letter from Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, written very soon after President LINCOLN's first election, to GEO. T. CURTIS, Esq., then of Boston:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga., Nov. 30, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind and esteemed favor of the 23d inst. is before me. I was truly glad to receive it, and to know that the general line of policy indicated in the speech made by me before our Legislature met your approval. The times are indeed perilous, and nothing but the prompt and most energetic action on the part of the patriots in all sections of the country can save the republic. Of this I am confident; but I am not confident or even sanguine in my hopes that even this can do it. Still the effort should be made. South Carolina, I suppose, will certainly go out of the Union forthwith—just as soon as her convention meets and can act. My apprehension is that Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi will go too. If South Carolina would wait to see whether the offending States North would change their position and resume their constitutional obligations, I have but little doubt that Georgia would also. But when South Carolina takes the lead, I have but little hope of either of the other named States holding back. This I assure you may be looked for.

What sort of an adjustment can afterward be made to restore union or effect reconciliation I do not know. I am certain, however, that nothing short of what was indicated in my speech, to which you refer, can. Should the seceding States be let alone—no force used against them—perhaps an amicable understanding and settlement of the matters in controversy might be made at no distant day. But if resort to arms is once had, all prospect of peace and union, in my judgment, will be gone forever. I write freely and frankly to you. What I say is intended for yourself only, and not for the public, in any sense of the word. When I tell you what I apprehend will be the course of the Georgia Convention, it is only to apprise you of the real state of things here.

There are a large number of our people who will sustain my position, but I feel that the odds are against us. We will do all that we can, and should any decided demonstration be made in Massachusetts, or other Northern States, on the part of any leading Republicans to right the wrongs of which our people so justly complain, it would greatly aid us in our patriotic endeavors to save the constitution and the Union under it. This is my earnest desire. Thanking you again for your letter, and hoping to hear from you again as to the prospect in Massachusetts, I remain, yours truly,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

GEO. T. CURTIS, Boston, Mass.

Settling a Church Difficulty.

It seems there has been a difficulty in a Georgia church, which had to be referred to Gen. THOMAS for settlement. The following is his decision:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 13.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 59—[EXTRACT.]—XIII. Rev. JOHN W. CALDWELL, a loyal minister of the Gospel, of the State of Georgia, having forwarded to these headquarters complained against JOHN B. MCGEHEE, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and other disloyal persons, for ill-treatment and persecution received from them, an investigation of the case has developed the following facts:

The Rev. J. H. CALDWELL, pastor in charge of Newman and Palmetto Station, in the Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, was duly and lawfully appointed to that charge, according to the rules and discipline of that church. The Rev. JOHN MCGEHEE, presiding elder, contrary to and in violation of the laws and customs of that church, has ordered him to give up the pastoral charge of his church, and threatened to turn his family out of the church parsonage, because he (CALDWELL) did, on the 11th day of June, 1865, preach a sermon at Newman, therein setting forth the abuses of the institution of slavery, and advising the citizens to accept the Amnesty Proclamation offered by the President of the United States, and so become good and loyal citizens.

It further appears that Presiding Elder MCGEHEE ordered Rev. Mr. KIMBLE, a returned rebel chaplain, to take pastoral charge of CALDWELL's church, and ordered CALDWELL to Waraldson Mission, a place in a remote and obscure part of the Lagrange District, where he would have a very limited sphere of usefulness, and no means whatever of supporting his family.

It is accordingly ordered by the Major-General commanding, that Rev. JOHN B. CALDWELL be immediately reinstated in possession of the churches of Newman and Palmetto Station, and that he be protected and upheld therein by the United States military authorities of the District of Atlanta; and also that his family be protected in the quiet possession of the church parsonage until the expiration of the regular term for which he was appointed to officiate in those churches.

If Rev. J. B. MCGEHEE, Presiding Elder, or Rev. Mr. KIMBLE, attempt in any way to prevent the execution of this order, or to interfere with Rev. Mr. CALDWELL in the discharge of his pastoral duties in his proper churches, they will be placed in arrest.

By command of Major-Gen. THOMAS.
GEO. W. HOWARD, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Scandal in Mobile High Life.

A GAY YOUNG CUBAN AND A GALLANT COLONEL COLLIDE—THE FORMER SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

The New Orleans *Times* gives the following particulars of an affair between the son of Col. FORNEY and a young Cuban:

"The recent unfortunate affair between Col. F. and Capt. DEV., at Mobile, has led to a good deal of fashionable gossip. Col. F. is the son of a worthy and distinguished citizen of Mobile. Young and gallant, he a year or two since wooed and won the belle of Alabama, taking to his home and heart the fairest woman of the land. In due time he was called away to the wars, and his fair wife consoled herself as best she could under the circumstances. Eventually there appeared above the horizon of fashionable society at Mobile, a gay young Cuban—handsome, dashing, brilliant, rich. Never was hero of romance more requisite in taste or polished in manners. Need we say that this young exquisite was Capt. DEV? Among the ladies DEV. created an immediate sensation. He was that "very genteel fellow" they had been so long sighing about, and as he was a soldier of fortune and occupied an honorable position on Gen. MAURY's staff, he was at once voted an Admirable Crichton in accomplishments, and a Julius Cæsar in bravery.

The handsome young cavalier was not long in discovering who the fairest woman in Mobile was, and he soon became as much fascinated by her loveliness as THOMAS SEYMOUR was by CATHARINE PARR in the wicked days of HENRY VIII. With plenty of Spanish gold in his pocket, a gay appearance, good address, and fine horses, the gallant Cuban fairly took young Mobile by storm. Even Claude Melnotte was not more free with the money furnished him by his temperas than he with the revenues of a sugar estate in the 'ever faithful isle.' At length scandal began to wag her tongue and shake her insinuating finger. The beautiful young Mobile wife walked on the streets with the dashing Cuban, waltzed with him at soirees and hops, took a seat beside him in his splendid carriage, which has just 'run the blockade,' went with him on reception evenings to Madam L.'s, and, in short, accepted his attentions with all the easy confidence of a lady, secure in her position, and utterly indifferent to 'the world's dread laugh.'

So it fell out when the husband of the lady returned from his campaigns he heard rumors which were by no means pleasant—nothing which might be construed into indiscretion. In the meantime DEV. had gone to Cuba, perhaps never to return. He did return, however, and in doing so passed through this goodly Crescent city of ours. This was about ten or twelve days ago. Arriving at Mobile he went to the Battle House, and meeting there with Col. F., some unpleasant words were exchanged, and he got badly wounded. The matter was inquired into a day or two since by an examining court, when it appeared that DEV. was altogether in the wrong; that he had spoken insultingly to Col. F., and subsequently the Colonel was at once discharged. So, for the time being, the matter ends.

POSITION OF H. S. FOOTE.—The ex-rebel Senator H. S. FOOTE, said in a speech at a meeting held in Nashville, on Saturday, Sept. 23: "I am satisfied that President JOHNSON's attitude before the country, as it has been clearly and authentically made known to us of late, is such as to entitle him to the confidence and support of his fellow-citizens throughout the republic, which confidence and support, from all indications now presented to us, I feel confident he will receive. I earnestly beseech the Almighty that he will sustain our Chief Magistrate in the efforts he is making to restore his countrymen everywhere to all the precious rights which they once exercised, and to all the happiness they once enjoyed. President JOHNSON and others of his noble official predecessors, formerly stood on the middle ground, between secession on the one side, and consolidation on the other, and is making fearless battle against factionists, wherever situated, for the great principles of constitutional liberty, handed to us by our revered fathers, and which we most anxiously desire to transmit to our own latest prosperity. I believe him to be possessed of all the high qualities necessary to the successful performance of the arduous task in which he is engaged. He has long public experience; much and varied ability; a discerning intellect; profound knowledge of men and parties; and a persevering and indomitable energy, which has never been surpassed. If he succeeds in what he has undertaken, he will earn a nation's gratitude, and the lasting admiration of mankind in all future ages. I am happy to see that good and enlightened men in the North, in the South, in the East and in the West, are coming zealously to his support, without regard to sectional prejudice, to former party obligations, or to the insiduous misteachings of political managers. I am prepared to go as far as he who goes farthest in giving what aid I can to President JOHNSON in the exertions he is making to compose the country, to restore the ancient constitutional land-marks, and to revive those feelings of cordial good will and amity which existed among our countrymen everywhere before the breaking out of that most unnatural and deplorable war which has just terminated.

THE OLD WOMAN AND THE CROW.—At a certain cross-roads in the State of Alabama, stood a small grocery or "whisky shop," previous to the rebellion, where "bust-head" and "chain lightning" were dealt out to the unwashed at the small sum of five cents a drink, or twenty cents a quart. The presiding genius of this delectable institution was one BILL SYKES, who among various other pets had a domestic crow, black as the ace of spades. This crow had learned, among other things, to repeat quite distinctly the words "damn you," which he, of course, heard frequently used in the grocery. During the prevalence of a knock down and drag out fight one day, however, the crow was frightened from his house and flew off into the woods never to return.

About three miles from the grocery was a settlement meeting-house—an old, tumbled-down, dilapidated affair, only used on certain occasions, when a "circuit rider" happened to pass that way. Into this building went the crow, taking peaceable possession; and two days after, the church was thrown open for preaching, and a large crowd assembled, among whom was a very old lady, who was compelled to use crutches in walking, and took herself in a front pew, and was soon deeply absorbed in the eloquence of the preacher. The reverend gentleman had scarcely got under full headway, and commenced thundering his anathemas at all grades of sinners, when a hoarse, croaking voice from above uttered the ominous words:

"*Damn you!*"

The preacher and congregation looked aghast at such profanity, and each peered in his neighbor's face in vain to detect some sign of guilt. Quiet was at length restored, however, and the sermon proceeded, but ere ten minutes had elapsed the omnious "damn you" again electrified the audience, and just as the preacher cast his eye upward to search for the delinquent, the crow flew down from his perch, and lighting on the Bible, calmly surveyed the terrified crowd, as he gave another doleful croak:

"*Damn you!*"

The effect was electrical. Giving one startled and terrified glance at the intruder, the preacher sprang through the window, carrying sash, glass and all with him, and set off at a break-neck pace through the woods, closely followed by his horror-stricken congregation, who had piled out of the building pell-mell after him. In the general scramble the old lady with the crutches had been knocked down in the church, where she lay unable to rise, and on observing the crow, which was after something to eat, flew down beside her, and cocking up his eye at her very knowingly, again croaked:

"*Damn you!*"

The old lady eyed him savagely for a few moments, and then burst forth, in a tone of reckless defiance:

"Yes—and damn you, too! I had nothing to do with getting up this Methodist meeting, and you know it, too."

The poor old soul had mistaken the crow for the devil, and concluded to propitiate, if possible, the wrath of his satanic majesty by denying all complicity in the affair. The world is full of just such people.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 30, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107⅞
1,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. Small	106
2,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New issue	106⅜
7,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	94½
18,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99
2,000	do. Third Ser.	98⅞
17,500	do.	98¾
3,000	Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan	93½
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	97½
2,000	Virginia 6s	68
2,000	Louisiana 6s	75
1,000	North Car. 6s	82½
4,000	Missouri 6s	77⅜
2,000	Tenn. 6s	82
5,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	28⅞
26,000	Erie 4th M.	97
4,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st	112
1,000	do.	111½
1,000	Del., L. & W. 1st.	104
4,000	Hud. 2d M. S. F. Bs	102⅜
12,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d	80
3,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d.	95
50	North River Bank	120
52	Irving Bank	107
100	Canton Co.	40½
30	Ocean Bank	90
300	Penn. Coal Co.	169
60	do.	170
100	Del. & H. C. Co.	148⅛
1400	Cen. Coal Co.	60⅛
500	do.	60¼
100	do....2d call	60⅛
300	Cumb. Coal Pr..b10	46⅜
100	do....2d call	46⅛
100	U. S. Telegraph	58
100	Quick. Min. Co.	49¼
300	do.	49½
100	do.	49⅛
100	do.	48⅞
100	do....2d call	49⅛
100	do.	49⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	95¼
100	do.	95⅛
100	do....s30	95⅛
100	do....b60	95⅝
1800	do....2d call	95⅛

50	Pac. Mail Scrip.	202
100	Erie Railroad	88⅜
300	do.	88⅜
500	do....s10	88⅜
100	do....2d call	88⅜
100	do....s10	88⅜
100	do....b10	88⅜
100	Hudson Riv. R.	110¾
300	do.	110½
200	do.	110⅝
300	do.	110½
300	do.	110⅜
25	Nor. & Wor. R.	100
100	Chi. & Alt. R. Pr.	105
2500	Reading R.	116½
400	do....s30	116
1300	do....s60	115
1300	do....b30	116
500	do.	116⅜
300	do....s60	114⅞
100	do.	116⅛
1200	do.	116⅛
200	do.	116⅛
400	do....b30	116⅜
200	do....s10	116⅛
200	do....s30	115¾
1000	do....b10	116⅜
200	Mich. Cen. R.	115⅛
6	do.	115
300	Mich. S. & N. I.	69¾
600	do.	69⅝
100	do....s10	69½
300	do....b10	69⅝
100	do....2d call	69⅝
1000	Clev. & Pitts. R.	73
1500	do.	72⅞
700	do....b10	73⅛
10	Ill. Cen. R.	128
25	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	128
200	Chi. & N. W.	28
600	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	62½
200	do.	62¼
100	Chi. & R. I.	111⅜
100	do.	112
100	do.	112
100	do....s10	112⅛
50	Mil. & P. du C.	57¼
100	do.	57
300	P., Ft. W. & C.	99⅜
200	do.	99⅜
100	do..2d call..s30	99⅜
50	Chic. & Milw'e	56

SATURDAY, Sept. 30—P.M.

There is no variation in the price of Gold to-day. The shipments of Gold bars, &c., by the steamers of the day, are $652,990, making for the whole week, $947,971, of which $781,574 was in Gold bars.

The Stock Exchange opened with rather general firmness on the Railway list, when a strong disposition was manifested to resist any material advance in prices, especially against Reading, which was sold on 30@60-day' options at 1@1½ per cent. below the cash price. Only one session of the Boards was held. At 3 o'clock on the street there was a renewed *Bull* excitement on Reading, Michigan Southern, (of which nearly 10,000 Shares were taken at 70@70¼c.) and New-York Central, and a general upward feeling in the Railway speculation. The quotations compared with Friday afternoon are:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	94⅝	94½	N. West Pref.	62¼	62¼
U. S. 5-20s	107⅝	107⅜	Rock Island	111	112⅛
U. S. 7-30s	99⅝	99⅝	Fort Wayne	99⅜	99¾
N. Y. Central	95	96⅛	Cumb'land Coal	46	46⅛
Erie	88	88⅜	Quicksilver	49¼	49⅛
Hudson	110⅝	110⅜	Mariposa	12½	12½
Reading	115¼	116⅜	Canton	40⅜	40⅜
Mich. Southern	69⅛	70⅜	Atlantic Mail	144	144
Illinois Central	129	129	American Gold	144	144
Pittsburgh	73	73	Ohio Certificates	28¼	28⅛
Northwest	28¼	28½	Toledo	109	109

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	131	Bank of N. America	107
Mechanics'	110	Metropolitan	115
City	175	Market	110
Phenix	95	Shoe and Leather	100
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Corn Exchange	108
State of New-York	112	St. Nicholas	98
Commerce	106	Commonwealth	99
Ocean	90	Park	140
American Exchange	115	Central National	107¼
Pacific	150	Fourth National	96
Chatham	125	Ninth National	102½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex'd	90½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds	65
Erie 1st M., x div., '68	102⅛	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	97	Galena & Chic. Ext.	90
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	102½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	95
Harlem 3ds, '68	93	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	100
Mich. C. new, 1sts, 8's, '82	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	94½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1sts	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	81
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	96½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	72
Pacific R. 7s, g'td by Mo.	65	Chi. & Alton S. F.	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., 1875	111	Chi. & Alton 1st mort.	97
Alton & T. H. 2d pref.	81	Chi. & Alton Income	87
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs	81½	Ohio & Miss. 1st mor.	77
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	91	Peninsula R. R. Bonds	70
Tol. & Wab 1st M.	90	Mil. & St. Paul, 1st mor.	80

The difference between a state of War and the normal condition of Peace on the trade of the Country is thus illustrated by its relative ability to consume Foreign Merchandise in two Summer months of 1864 and of 1865 respectively. The illustration would be still more striking in the consumption of Domestic Manufactures, if we had the means of arriving at the exact figures at the port and market of New-York. Not the least notable point in the annexed figures is that the Government derived nearly twenty-three millions Gold revenue, on forty-six millions of Imports marketed, which sum of consumption is less than in July and August, 1860, before the War, when only nine millions of Customs Revenue was derived from $48,889,261 Foreign Goods marketed:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

Official Return.	1865. Peace.	1864. War.	1860. Peace.
July	$19,674,662	$10,684,480	$22,946,816
August	26,401,412	15,507,970	24,946,445
Total two months	$46,076,074	$26,192,455	$48,889,261
Customs in gold	22,892,966	9,823,212	9,000,309
Average duties	49¾ ℘ c't.	37½ ℘ c't.	18¾ ℘ c't.

Mr. WILLIAM EVANS, the London Director of the Erie Railway, came over in the *Cuba* to Boston a few days since, to attend the annual meeting of the Company in October, and is now the guest of Mr. DANIEL DREW, on Union-square.

The Gold Customs received into the New-York Office of the Treasury for the week amount to $2,623,073. The prepayments on November Gold Interest out of the office for the week amount to $1,674,750.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. E. LEGRAIN'S, Will open for EXHIBITION and SALE on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, one of the LARGEST and CHOICEST VARIETIES of PARIS MADE LYONS VELVET; also the NEWEST FABRICS in CLOTH CLOAKS, JACKETS, CIRCULARS, ROTONDES, BASQUINES, and the NEW and much admired PARISIAN PALETOT, all of ENTIRELY NEW DESIGN, and personally selected by W. B. Mackenzie, while in Paris, expressly for their RETAIL TRADE, to which the attention of PURCHASERS is solicited.
R. E. LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway,
cor. Waverley-place.

THE UNPRECEDENTED RUSH
OF LAST WEEK,
caused by the
GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED TO THE TRADE,
induces us to announce to our customers and the general public that we will continue to sell
DURING THE COMING WEEK
at the same
TEMPTING FIGURES.
Those
AUCTION ALPACAS,
BOTH BLACK AND COLORED,
will be sold as follows:
FOR 40 CENTS, WORTH 50 CENTS.
FOR 50 CENTS, WORTH 62½ CENTS.
FOR 62½ CENTS, WORTH 75 CENTS.
FOR 75 CENTS, WORTH 90 CENTS.
FINEST QUALITY, 87½ CENTS TO $1 25.
THE BALANCE
of those five bales of
ENGLISH WHITNEY BLANKETS
will be sold at
THE SAME LOW FIGURES.
FOR $6, WORTH $7.
FOR $7, WORTH $8.
FOR $8, RICHLY WORTH $10.
FOR $9, A BARGAIN AT $11.
FOR $10, A BARGAIN AT $12.
Also, those
MUSLINS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED,
bought at
THE VERY LOWEST PRICES
touched during the recent
GREAT "BREAK" IN THE MARKET.
At least
TEN CENTS PER YARD
less than the ordinary
RETAIL PRICES.
Call and examine the large and well-selected stock of Dry Goods to be found at the store of
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce.

FOSTER & WELSH,
WILL OPEN MONDAY, OCT. 2,
ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS,
AT 40 CTS., WORTH 50 CTS.;
AT 50 CTS., WORTH 62½ CTS.;
AT 62½ CTS., WORTH 75 CTS.;
AT 75 CTS., WORTH $1 00.
ALSO,
A LOT OF VERY HANDSOME
YARD WIDE REPS, ALL COLORS,
AT 75 CTS., WORTH $1 00.
ALSO,
LUPINS' FRENCH MERINOS,
AT $1 25, WORTH $1 50.;
AT $1 50, WORTH $1 75;
AT $1 75, WORTH $2 00.
ALSO,
A JOB LOT OF HANDSOME
SCOTCH PLAID POPLINS,
AT 62½ CTS., WORTH 75 CTS.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!! FLANNELS!!!
GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED
TO THE RETAIL TRADE!
HEAVY ALL WOOL WHITE FLANNEL,
AT 44 CTS., WORTH 55 CTS.
VERY WIDE AND HEAVY SHAKER FLANNELS,
AT 56 CTS., WORTH 70 CTS.
HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS, 37½ AND 44 CTS.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS!! MUSLINS!!!
SOLD LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
GOOD YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 31 AND 37½ CTS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
AT $2 50, WORTH $3 00;
AT $3 00, WORTH $4 00;
AT $4 00, WORTH $5 00.
FOSTER & WELSH,
NO. 227 8TH-AV., NEAR 22D-ST.

ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, AT LEGRAIN'S. OPENING of MANTILLAS and CLOAKS. Will be exhibited a VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT of OPERA CLOAKS.
No. 729 BROADWAY,
corner Waverley-place.

AT MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
NO. 748 BROADWAY,
WILL BE FOUND, AT ALL TIMES, A VERY COMPLETE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS:
LINEN SHEETINGS,
PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
SHIRTING LINENS, (SOFT FINISH,)
TABLE LINENS AND CLOTHS,
TABLE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
TOWELS, TOWELINGS AND DUSTERS,
PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN CAMBRICS,
BIRDSEYE AND NURSERY DIAPERS,
LONG LAWNS AND CAMBRICS,
LINEN AND LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
SHIRT BOSOMS, WRISTBANDS AND COLLARS,
CRUMB CLOTHS AND STAIR LINENS.
WE IMPORT THE GREATER PORTION OF THE ABOVE DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, AND OFFER THEM AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST. EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.
MILLIKEN & CO., NO. 748 BROADWAY.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!
TREMENDOUS RUSH!!
WHERE?
AT
FOSTER BROTHERS,
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.
WHY?
BECAUSE THEY HAVE NO
AFFECTION FOR THE "OLD FOGY"
METHOD OF TRANSACTING BUSINESS
BUT PREFER QUICK SALES
AND SMALL PROFITS TO
SLOW SALES AND BIG PROFITS.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
No. 737 Broadway, New-York, and No. 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
offer the latest fashions in
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
BUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS,
VELVET, BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
NETS, COMBS, BRUSHES, FANCY GOODS, &c., of their own importation, at
REASONABLE PRICES.

IF YOU DESIRE TO PURCHASE
A PAIR OR MORE
OF THOSE
EXTRA LARGE AND EXTRA HEAVY
ENGLISH BLANKETS, FOR $8, GO THIS WEEK
TO THE STORE OF
FOSTER BROTHERS,
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST., CORNER COMMERCE.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

AT R. H. MACY'S, JUST RECEIVED, THE FALL IMPORTATION OF OUR POPULAR FRENCH KID GLOVES, FOR LADIES, GENTS, AND MISSES. FINEST QUALITY, CHOICE SHADES, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICE IN THE CITY. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV., NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, CASSIMERS, PRINTS, DELAINES, &c., &c., at FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS—FALL importation, from $20 to $2,000, with plain and filled centres. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., three doors below Amity-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of DUFAIS & WALTER, for the transaction of a cotton brokerage business at No. 123 Pearl-st., corner of Hanover.
FERD. F. DUFAIS,
L. WALTER.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1865.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A NICE, STYLISH, KIND FAMILY horse and top buggy, (Brewster & Co.'s preferred,) harness, blanket, whip, &c., &c.; "a gentleman's turn-out" that can be sold at a moderate price. Address JOHN Q. HAMERSLY, Box No. 172 *Times* Office, for three days.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, are inserting FULL or PARTIAL SETS of their IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, pamphlets and libraries, bought for cash, at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. A large stock of books always for sale.

BALDWIN'S DIRECTORY.

BALDWIN'S

CONSOLIDATED

BUSINESS

DIRECTORY.

CIRCULATED EXCLUSIVELY AMONG BUSINESS MEN THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND EUROPE.

30,000 TO 50,000 COPIES.

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Making it the most popular and most desirable

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EVER ISSUED.

TO ADVERTISERS.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE OF BALDWIN'S CONSOLIDATED BUSINESS DIRECTORY, No. 64 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

We specially recommend our Consolidated Business Directory of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia to your special notice and consideration, and offer it to you as the most valuable Business Advertising Medium ever produced. It is estimated this work will have a circulation TEN TIMES as large as any similar work ever published. Aside from its general circulation in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, its utility to merchants generally throughout the United States is so conceded and apparent that it will become of general use among them as a valuable work of reference, well worth its subscription price. Hence, as an advertising medium to business men, it will be unparalleled. We most respectfully call your attention to these facts, and solicit the advertisement of your business house for our directory. Its pages are large and most readily admit of any ordinary cut or engraving, which to manufacturers, most of whom have valuable cuts which they are unable to display in the ordinary system of advertising, certainly it is a feature of sufficient importance to warrant them giving it consideration. We trust the inducements offered by our CONSOLIDATED BUSINESS DIRECTORY are sufficient to insure the patronage and support of all respectable Mercantile and Manufacturing Houses.

Yours, respectfully,
H. A. BALDWIN & CO.,
Publishers.

BALDWIN'S CONSOLIDATED BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF NEW-YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA offers you extraordinary inducements as an Advertising Medium.

First.—IT IS PURELY A BUSINESS WORK, representing the great commercial interests of the three largest cities in the United States.

Second.—ITS CIRCULATION WILL BE AMONG BUSINESS MEN, and it will be a standard work of reference.

Third.—BESIDE HAVING AN UNLIMITED CIRCULATION in these three great cities, it will have an extensive and unprecedented circulation among Merchants and Manufacturers generally throughout the United States.

Fourth.—NEARLY TEN THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS have been already secured for it, in response to circulars, and through the personal exertions of Canvassers, representing the business interests of NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, TROY, ALBANY, ROCHESTER, SYRACUSE, UTICA, SCHENECTADY, BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, PITTSBURGH, BALTIMORE, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, DETROIT, MILWAUKEE, WASHINGTON, TORONTO, QUEBEC, NEW-ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, SAVANNAH, CHARLESTON, NASHVILLE, &c., &c.

Fifth.—THE PAGES ARE LARGE, 5¾ inches wide by 8¾ inches long, which readily admits the insertion of almost any ordinary size cut, which to Manufacturers is a decided advantage.

Sixth.—THE WORK IS HANDSOMELY BOUND in Cloth, Gilt Embossed Title, &c.

Seventh.—THE RATES OF ADVERTISING in this work, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a page, half and quarter pages in the same proportion, when taking into consideration the character of the work and its circulation, is the cheapest medium extant.

Eighth.—WE REQUIRE NO ADVANCE PAYMENTS, which is a guarantee as to the issue of the Work, and that we will carry out faithfully our agreement with you, and that your advertisement will be inserted accordingly.

Ninth.—OUR ADVERTISING BILLS are payable when the Work is issued and delivered.

We feel confident that business men will deem our

CONSOLIDATED BUSINESS DIRECTORY

every way worthy of their patronage, and to your interest to advertise in it.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 64 Cedar-st.,
New-York.
BOSTON OFFICE,
Cor. Congress and Water sts.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
No. 142½ South Fourth-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 1, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum	$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.	
The Semi-Weekly Times.	
One copy 1 year	$3 00
Two copies 1 year	5 00
The Weekly Times.	
One copy 1 year	$2 00
Three copies 1 year	5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

To Our Subscribers.

We have frequent complaints that persons ordering the Times from our carriers are served with other papers instead. They will confer a special favor upon us by immediately reporting every instance of the kind to the Times Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Wirz trial was continued yesterday. Among the witnesses who have been recently summoned for the defence are Robt. E. Lee, Joseph Johnston, Howell Cobb and Robert Ould, late rebel Generals, and Joseph Brown, late rebel Governor of Georgia. Other prominent leaders of the rebellion will also be summoned before the close of the trial. Several days will probably elapse before these parties are examined. The trial is expected to continue several weeks longer. The examination of witnesses for the defence proceeds slowly, the counsel taking care to sift their testimony very carefully, for the purpose of making out that the evidence offered for the government will not justify a conviction.

It is announced that by permission of the War Department, the Associated Press will, to-morrow, re-establish their telegraphic news-business relations with the Southern press, between Washington and New-Orleans by the seaboard route. The lines south of Washington are understood to be in fair order, and are being rapidly put in the best condition for the dispatch of business, and there is reason to hope that there will be no further interruption in the enjoyment of a moderate degree of telegraphic facilities between the Southern and Northern press of the country.

There is a man two miles and a half below Newburgh, N. Y., at a place called New-Windsor, who was born Aug. 15, 1751. His name is McCormick. He came to this country in 1846, from Ireland, and is now in his 115th year. He was a rebel in 1798, and has two wounds in his leg. He is well and hearty with the exception of poor eyesight. He has always lived a very temperate life, using no tea, coffee or tobacco, and drinking very little water, and never any milk.

We learn by a dispatch from our Montgomery correspondent that the Alabama Convention on Friday passed an ordinance by a vote of 59 to 16, which practically abolishes the right of admission of negro testimony in courts of justice in all difficulties arising between negroes themselves, or between whites and negroes. This is to continue until the adjournment of the next Legislature, giving that body the privilege of making the organic law of Alabama.

On the arrival of the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, at the wharf, in Hartford, a deserter appeared to welcome them, who made his escape last Winter from the bull-pen prison or guard-house in Virginia, only the day before the time for his execution. He seemed to be right glad to see his former comrades, and appeared to have no fears of the execution of the death penalty.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company have been for several months surveying the ground at the Sierra Nevada Mountains, preparatory to the final location of the route across the mountains. They find they are able to construct a road from the summit of the mountains to the Tucker River, on a grade not exceeding ninety feet per mile, and where they expected a grade of one hundred and five feet.

As Mrs. John Mackenzie was drawing water from a well, at Northbridge Centre, on Wednesday, her little son Walter, stepping too near, fell in head first. Mrs. Mackenzie finding the means at hand inadequate to the rescue of her son from his perilous situation, descended into the well, which was twenty feet deep, without any ladder or help, and brought her son up safely.

Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation, accepting the proposition of Col. Thomas, transferring the right to try case, involving the rights of freedmen for the Freedmen's Bureau to the civil courts, provided that no distinction shall be made in the administration of justice, on account of color.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Wells, Provost-Marshal of Defenses south of the Potomac, has received, at his own solicitation, an order from the War Department mustering him out of service. He will resume the practice of law in Alexandria and the District of Columbia.

The Newburport *Herald* says mackerel are not now being caught in large quantities, and the stock on hand is very light for the season. The shore fleet are meeting with ill success, and the reports from the bay are not encouraging. Prices have advanced $1 on a barrel within a week, and the demand is quite brisk at the advanced rates.

The latest sensation in our city, says an Indianapolis letter, is a haunted house on Virginia-avenue. Unaccountable noises and disturbances have been heard, and so alarmed the last tenant that he moved out in a hurry, since which time the house has been vacant, the proprietor being unable to rent it at any price.

Extensive fires are raging in the woods in Massachusetts. Near Attleboro', the flames swept over a valuable tract of woodland several miles in extent, mostly covered with oak and maple. Not less than one thousand acres have suffered more or less damage.

A Washington dispatch says, that among the visitors at the Executive Mansion yesterday, were Major-Gens. Wool and Palmer, and L. P. Walker, formerly Secretary of War of the Southern Confederacy.

The desks used by the members of the late Confederate States House of Representatives during their deliberations at the rebel capitol, were disposed of at public auction, in Richmond, on Thursday, by Messrs. Regnault & Co. They brought from twenty-five to fifty cents each.

The Portland *Argus* reports the arrest of a groom named John Murray, charged with poisoning and causing the death of the trotting mare, *Sea Foam*. It is said there are many circumstances which go to fasten the guilty act on Murray.

Gov Andrew of Massachusetts, is informed by letter from Mr. Mercer, agent for Washington Territory, that the sailing of his ship with female emigrants is delayed until Saturday, the 7th of October.

The colored people of Wisconsin have called a State Convention, to meet at Milwaukee, Oct. 9, to promote the success of the proposed amendment to the State Constitution granting colored suffrage.

We regret to learn that Rev. Dr. Wayland, of Providence, has been prostrated by a severe paralytic shock. The *Journal* says his condition is such as to awaken the deepest solicitude.

Mrs. Waters, of Brookline, Mass., has given $5,000 to the scholarship fund of Brown University, and $5,000 to the University of Rochester, New-York.

About four hundred thousand dollars' worth of mutilated currency was destroyed at Washington last week.

Mrs. Beach, who last week attempted her husband's life, in Wood's Museum, in Chicago, was released on bail on Wednesday, to appear on Monday at the Recorder's Court—Dr. L. D. Boone, Ex-Mayor of the city, becoming her surety in the sum of $2,000.

On Monday, Mr. Simmons, the sculptor, will place his marble statue of Gen. Berry upon its pedestal in Rockland, Me.

Ex-Gov. Wise, of Virginia, is now in Richmond.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Aeronautic Amphitheatre at Central Park, yesterday afternoon, was crowded to its full capacity by interested spectators. The attraction was the proposed aerial-gymnastic performances of Harry Leslie, the Niagara rope-walker, and also a detached ascension of Prof. Lowe's war balloon. Owing to the high wind, it was impossible for Mr. Leslie to make a "cable" ascension, and the two grand attractions were combined. About 6 o'clock the balloon was cut adrift, and as she shot up into the open space the daring gymnast coolly performed several perilous manœuvres, continuing to dance upon his single string until lost to sight.

Hon. Charles Hudson, Assessor of the Sixth Internal Revenue District, states that the entire cost of assessing and collecting the Internal Revenue for that district, the past fiscal year, amounts to only near three hundredths of one per cent.

Henry Van Vierop, a discharged soldier who had been corporal in Company I, of the Forty-sixth New-York Veteran Volunteers, was found, yesterday morning, in the woods at Fort George, near Harlem, with his throat cut from ear to ear.

Joseph Freze, assistant engineer, was instantly killed, yesterday, by the crank of the engine in Mr. Moller's sugar refinery, at No. 83 Vandam-street.

Progress in Inventions and Ideas—Life Out of Death—Honors to the Unhonored.

Seated in a comfortable car, which is whirled along at the rate of forty miles an hour; surrounded by pleasant associates, who enjoy with yourself every vista opened to view, whether mountain, forest, river, or cultivated plain, you feel the currents of life and happiness flow with freshening strength and celerity; you acknowledge, with no empty formalism, your obligations to the men who invented the means of adding so many enjoyments to us mortals in this stage of existence.

But did it ever occur to you how much you owe to those who have *tried and failed* as inventors? Look for an instant at the complex apparatus devised for transporting you from New-York to the Mississippi in forty-eight hours, and then think of the number of failures that have been to one success, the former being necessary to the latter, beacon-lights to warn the new-comer of his danger, the crucial tests by which knowledge was painfully wrung out of the dark arcana of nature. Here is the rail along which you are sliding. A thousand men have wasted dull days and sleepless nights bring the wooden train of half a century ago to its present state of perfection. Their hearts have beaten high with hope, and then have sunk within them under despondency; their brains have throbbed; their hands have trembled, their tongues have faltered, their breaths have been withheld, as they approached the goal which was to prove the scene of their triumph or defeat. Of that vast congregation, scattered through all civilized countries, nine hundred and ninety are to-day forgotten; and the bright anticipations of more than nine hundred have been dashed to the ground. Not a few of these have gone down to premature graves, filled with disappointment at the non-fulfillment of their hopes.

Add to these the hosts who have thought deeply and experimented diligently and patented immediately, yet failed disastrously to effect improvements in joints, ties and chairs; in cars, coupling, brakes, seats, windows, ventilators; in locomotives, boilers, furnaces, tubes, smoke-stacks, lamps, safety-valves, wheels, axles, reversing gear, gauges, signals, &c., &c.—what an army! One in a hundred has acquired fame and fortune; ten have bettered their condition in some regard; fifty are out of pocket, and of course are abundantly sneered at as ne'er-do-wells. For what business has any bird to attempt flying until its feathers are fully grown, and it has instituted experiments in the art of mounting aloft? And why should any man have the presumption of becoming an inventor until he has made a million by his inventions, and his name has become a household word from east to west?

And so it is through all the arts which minister to human wants. Ten experiments have ended disastrously that one might succeed; their authors went down that the successful one might walk over their dead bodies—and souls, too—as Wellington's army in the Peninsula once stormed a powerful fortress, marching across the moat upon the carcasses of their fallen comrades. There is not an improvement in the thousand wants of our daily existence but was reached by marching over wreck and ruin on the part of our fellows. Not a step in industrial progress has been gained, except at frightful expense of suffering, and even human life. We could measurably overlook this anxiety on the part of those who *win*—the Goodyears, the Fultons, the Wattses, the Stephensons; for endless fame, if not abundant material prosperity, crowns *their* efforts; but, alas for those who enter and yet come short at last! To losses and crosses such as the outside public cannot comprehend, must be added the sneers, the jeers of cotemporaries, even the *pity*, which to men of sensitive natures is more dreadful than opposition or hatred. Yet not a break-down occurred in all that painful array, but was necessary to develop the brilliant achievements which followed the trials of others, who were warned and directed by the misfortunes which had preceded them.

Nor is it in material affairs only that these observations hold good. Every point gained in the enlightenment of the individual and the race; every successful endeavor to break the chains of thraldom, physical or moral, has been accomplished only through suffering. "By various mischances and many ups-and-downs in our affairs, we stretch our course into Latium, where the fates point out happy abodes," was the language put into the lips of the great Trojan leader by the greatest of Roman poets. It is the expression of a universal truth. By stumbling the child learns to walk. By failures we finally learn to achieve success. Through martyrdom truth comes forth to an endless triumph. Huss and Jerome paved the way for Luther and Zwingle. The whole Christian system turns on the pivotal idea of one dying that others might live—not dying the death of the disappointed aspirant, yet nevertheless wringing final victory from what was an apparent disaster at the time it took place.

We justly glory of our achievements in the sciences, in the arts, in literature, in the growth of ideas, in plans for the amelioration of mankind. We honor, as we ought to do, those who have had just occasion to call out "Eureka!" after painful efforts, perseveringly kept up. But, oh! let us not forget how much we owe to the unhonored dead, whose names and services are alike forgotten; whose burial mounds, undistinguished from the common mass, afford us stand-points from which we may take in a full survey of the scene and leap forward to higher eminences. The world is, in more senses than one, a "valley of dry bones," which are not only at length converted into fields of waving grain and forests of living green, but promote a fresh vegetation of ideas, of inventions, of reforms, whose consequences reach to the outmost bounds of time.

Glances into the Pit.

Our English files teem with leaders and letters on the subject of the best method to be followed for the purpose of checking the crime of infanticide in that country. The difficulty appears to be that Mr. Bull cannot yet strike out a plan by which he can at once neglect the children and diminish the crime. As to fullfil both these requirements is a manifest impossibility, the meeting held in London on Monday, Sept. 4, came to no conclusion on the subject. Dr. Clarke, the orator of the same, after stating that he had received above a thousand letters, some of which contained valuable suggestions, contented himself with negativing the proposition for establishing foundling hospitals with revolving baskets, "because they tended to increase immorality." He forgot that the lack of them operated to increase murder. But the true reason, it is surmised, was not that they would tend to increase immorality, but that they would eventually tend to increase the poor rates, which is a crime even worse than murder in that pauper-ridden country. The bewilderment, meantime, of poor Mr. Bull, continues to increase in a manner which, if it were not horrible, would be ridiculous. He appears to be as lost in regard to what should be done in the crisis, as Mr. Toot was when the question was put to him, "Sir, in the case of a war with Russia, what are you to do with your raw materials?" It is almost a pity Mr. Bull is not a cannibal Mr. Toot's answer follows so readily, "Cook 'em, Sir, cook 'em." It will be remembered that Dean Swift solved a difficulty in the case of Irish babies in a similar manner. But we respectfully inform Mr. Bull we do not indorse such suggestions, for there is a diabolical doubt, that in his present state of excitement, he might be induced by us to carry out so very practical a solution of his present dilemma.

One would naturally suppose that under such awful exposures as have lately taken place, England would be inclined to follow the example of the principal cities of the continent of Europe, in many of which the crime of infanticide is unknown. Their system is simple; it is merely to provide a home for all the destitute infants. This may be bad political economy, but it is capital Christianity. It really ought to be adopted in Great Britain for statistical reasons. It is important that the world should know the minimum of milk which will sustain life in a baby, and also whether some artificial substitute could not be adopted, which, at a lower cost, would support infant existence. In a country which publicly declares it feeds its paupers at less cost than its criminals, we might hope to obtain correct conclusions on such important matters. But the subject is too awful for contempt, and that it is so, let the records prove. We extract the following from the London *Daily News* of Sept. 8, 1865:

"In foundling hospitals a very large proportion of the children brought in are well known to be the offspring of married parents. Not a few were deposited at the London Establishment by night, by parish officials; but many more by married couples who had as many on their hands already as they could provide for. We need but recall the disclosures of our law and police courts for the last twenty years to see how little can be done by any association which confines its regards to illegitimate children and their mothers. There is the abuse of burial clubs, so fearfully revealed a dozen years ago, and impressed on us by the trial and execution of parents in more than one county in England; criminals only too truly regarded as specimens of an order grown up under the shadow of an evil principle, that of insuring the death and not the life of the children. There are the poisonings, whole nests of which are discovered from time to time. sometimes in our less prosperous towns, but oftener in the rudest country districts, where the depressed rural class seem to be only half alive in body and mind, and susceptible to animal and devilish propensities and notions accordingly. Now in the eastern counties, now on the south coast, now in nooks and corners, where intelligence scarcely penetrates, cases turn up which appal the judge on the bench and perplex the jury—cases of the murder of eight infants in succession, by the mother putting arsenic on her breasts or of three or four at due intervals, by vermin poison. There are Winsors in many parts of England who will do the job for cottage mothers as well as for perplexed maidservants. Then there is the case of the fearfully over-driven wife, who has before her the alternative of sacrificing her infant's life or her own, which will involve that of the elder children. As soon as she is up from her confinement she must go out and work to get food for the latter. She leaves her infant in hands in which it is sure to die; to die of improper food, drugs, and neglect. The mother knows it will die, and is relieved when it is gone, and she has no pain of conscience, because she knows she could not do otherwise than commit this child-murder. Her husband cannot, will not, or does not support the elder children—she cannot even complain to the magistrates of his not doing it; the work-house is not open to them while the father lives at home. She has to choose between them and the baby, and the baby naturally nndergoes the doom. Then again, midwives, as well as half barbarous parents, are positive that infants "are better off with the Lord," and are quite easy about sparing them the pains of a hard and troublesome life.

But there is another, and, if possible, still more frightful view of this Gehenna. It is, alas! not confined to Great Britain; a fearful revelation of the class of crime we allude to was exhibited in the New-York papers of the past week. The whole subject is monstrous—it is a pit of horror. The questions under it ought speedily to be faced, by true men of all classes, both here and there. It is certain we are far less guilty than Great Britain, where the systematized oppression of the laboring classes has culminated in murders, whose numbers may be guessed at but can hardly be computed. Sufficient reasons, we might almost say in some instances excuses, are given in the above extract to partially justify present in lieu of protracted suffering. "The mother knows that it will die, and is relieved when it is gone, and she has no pain of conscience, because she knows that she could not do otherwise than commit child-murder." Such is the picture of the condition of humanity in the richest country in creation. Surely there can be no lower earthly perdition for a nation than that in which mothers are compelled by want to slaughter their babies, and yet, on its own showing, such is the case in Great Britain.

The Modern Reformer and His Duties.

The occupation of a Doctor of Medicine is not a life which is generally desired. Submit the question of the choice of a profession to a class in our public schools, and you would certainly find in it more aspirants for the bar than for the surgery, and possibly more for the pulpit than the bar. The reason for this is obvious. It is a sad thing to behold human suffering, and sadder when, in order to relieve it, the impassive operator is compelled to add to its poignancy before he can apply those remedies which will give ease to the patient. It is the same with the moral as with the physical reformer. To guage misery and plumb the depths of crime is not a pleasant, but a very necessary duty. It is far from agreeable to be compelled to stun the ears of the gay and busy throng with long lists of human wretchedness, and their natural concomitants, startling records of human guilt. Doubtless there are many who deprecate the policy of publishing such statistics, and some who consider the press itself as an aider and abettor of the very evils it searches out and exposes; while not a few tender-hearted people shudder at their recital, like wounded men shrinking from the requisite but sharp brobing of the skillful surgeon.

But there is a difference to be pointed out between the moral and the physical practitioner. The latter has only to arbitrate between a man and a disease; the former, most frequently, between two bodies of men. The doctor is a bystander interfering with potent weapons at his command, and operating for or against the disease or the patient. He may, in most instances, be considered an unquestionable authority over both. The moral reformer is often controlled and his designs thwarted by those he is striving to benefit, at the same time being compelled to face the enemy, and often to receive unmerited punishment from both sides in the encounter. The peculiar difficulty attending most modern reforms lies in the right adjustment of the claims of the interested parties, in which both usually have to abate something of their pretensions, and both to acknowledge their errors. This is the state of the present position of affairs. The real difference between laborer and the millionaire is frequently *nil*. The one is, the other would be successful in accumulating wealth; or, in some cases the one is, the other would be, a tyrant; but there are many good men on both sides of whom it may be said, that the one has no desire to domineer, and the other has no element of servility. They are content with being two men. More will not be demanded by the one, and less will not suffice for the other. They are brethren. It is to induce these men to labor together for their mutual benefit, or rather the good of the community at large, that is the problem of the present time. In order to do so, it is necessary to expose the existing evils of society, and thus prove to them the necessity for this close communion of right-thinking, and, what is more to the purpose, of right-acting men.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the projector of public reforms walks in a path beset with difficulties. It is now, as it was in Jerusalem in the year 30, a straight and narrow way. On the one side, he is often torn with the thorns planted by the unreasoning ignorance of the poor, and on the other, lacerated by the brambles which spring out of the mercenary prejudice of the rich. The only hope he can have here must rest in his belief in the clear intelligence, which unquestionably exists in the masses of both these classes, to appreciate and explain, and in their virtue to perform, whatever of good may be found in his conceptions. It is a hard task to strive to combine what, to the superficial thinker, may appear as the diverging interests of wealth and poverty. But, though it may be useless to endeavor to cultivate a friendship between Dives and the Impenitent Thief, Christians have a right to hope that they may yet rejoice at beholding, for the common benefit of humanity, the fraternal embraces of Joseph of Arimathea and Lazarus.

The Owyhee Mines.

In the southwestern portion of Idaho Territory, some twenty miles from the right bank of Snake River, in the depressions and along the ridges of the Owyhee Mountains, are located the richest and most valuable silver mines yet known to the world. It is but recently, to speak comparatively, that these discoveries have been made, and already the primitive wilderness is changed to the abode of civilization and the theatre of that active life pertaining to the business of mining. Already three growing towns—Booneville, Ruby City and Silver City—are the flourishing points of profitable traffic. Some half dozen quartz mills are crushing the ore and sending forward their silver bricks to swell the aggregate of the wonderful and manifold productions of our common country. It is necessary that the great centres of commerce and capital on the Atlantic side of the continent should be better informed in reference to a section of country of so much consequence as the Owyhee mines. The productions of a country constitute the chief source of its wealth and prosperity. In the United States, more than any other country, and now more than at any other time, it is essential to encourage all industrial pursuits, and none more so than those which are promoted by the means of intelligent labor—to develop every resource, that the revenues of the government may be drawn from every available quarter, so that our system of taxation may not be felt to be burdensome and oppressive. Mining is now among the most important interests of our country, and it will not be very long before our mineral products will equal in value those obtained from agriculture. The Owyhee country is a vast treasury, which only requires the judicious investment of a small amount of capital, in addition to what is there already, to establish the magnitude of its richness and make it available to the world. Unlike all other mining countries the valleys of the Ouohhee are exceedingly fertile and productive; even the summits of the mountains are covered with nutritious grasses. Groves of excellent timber, fir and pine chiefly, well adapted to the wants of the population, abound throughout that region. The water courses are abundant and constantly supplied by innumerable ever-flowing springs, which form the sources of the Owyhee River. The quartz mines are principally within an area of six miles long and four miles wide. The lodes have a common direction, tending North and South, and crop out boldly on the surface, so that in some instances they have been traced for a great distance. The vein matter varies from two to ten feet in width. The surface rock contains pay ore, some of which it is not uncommon to find yielding forty dollars to the ton. Free gold, in considerable quantities, is contained in the ore of a great many of the lodes, although disappearing at certain depths in the shafts, when the lode presents a body of distinct silver ore—generally in the form of chlorides. Very often large deposits of *polybasite*—which is as pure silver ore as can be obtained, being from seventy to eighty per cent. silver—are struck in the shafts and drifts, even at no greater depth than sixty feet. Among the choice lodes may be named the "War Eagle," "Silver Legion," "Florida," "Morning Star," "Potosi," and "Oro Fino." The ore reduced at the mills has yielded results varying from two hundred and fifty to five hundred dollars per ton, and the average value of ore thus reduced has been upwards of one hundred and fifty dollars to the ton. The country is rapidly filling up with an active, industrious and enterprising population, giving substantial evidence of its worth in the gradually augmenting treasure which each steamer semi-monthly brings to impart additional consequence to every department of our trade.

FROM EUROPE.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Fenian Rebellion—Abyssinia and the Cabal Against Earl Russell—Efforts to Drive the Queen to Abdicate—Royal Shortcomings—American and English Railways—Excursion Trains—The French at the Crystal Palace—The Cholera and the London Plague Spots—Vice and Infanticide.

London, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1865.

The British Government is bestirring itself about the Fenian movement in Ireland, which the *Saturday Review* calls "a small epidemic of diluted cabbage-garden disaffection which has been mildly raging in some of the Southern counties." However this may be, the magistrates have called for reinforcements of troops, the office of *The People*, Fenian organ, has been broken into and seized at Dublin, and a fleet sent to the west of Ireland to watch for the expected Fenian cruisers, loaded with men, arms and munitions of war, from the United States.

The Fenian excitement has had one curious effect. It has compelled Mr. Boucicault to suspend, as he does next week, the representation of "Arrah na Pogue" in London, and it will, no doubt, be stopped for a time throughout the kingdom. It was all very well to sing "The Wearing of the Green" in peaceful times, just as a few years ago American Congressmen could make rank secession speeches, but when Fenians are drilling and fleets and armies marshaling, it does not do to play at treason and rebellion.

As to the Abyssinian matter, Earl Russell is catching it, oh, sweetly, all round, especially in the *Times*. The Cabinet wishes to be rid of him, and the Liberal and Tory press are in harmony in abusing him. The *Times* exclaims: "O, that we could only learn to mind our own business!" and attributes all the troubles in Eastern Africa to "a spirit of meddling and mischief-making which we lack words strong enough to condemn." This is designed to drive Russell out of the Cabinet. The Queen supports him, and so the Queen is attacked by the press in a manner which has no precedent in the present reign. You must go back to the days of George the Fourth to find a parallel. The poor Queen must be sadly worried and grieved if she reads the newspapers, and the design to get rid of Russell is no more evident than that to compel the abdication of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, so as to bring in the Prince of Wales.

In truth, there is some cause of complaint against the latter, as well as the former. If Russell does too much, the Queen does too little. He meddles with everything, and makes a muss wherever he meddles. She does nothing of the very little expected of a British monarch. She has lost a husband, but that is no reason why a nation should not have a sovereign. Four years' deep mourning is considered too long for a man who was more ridiculed than admired in his lifetime. (See back files of *Punch*, or the London dailies during the war in the Crimea.) The Queen is raising too many statues and monuments to a man who, however excellent as a husband and father, did very little to merit such honors. The tide of adulation has turned. If it depends upon public subscriptions, some of the monuments begun will never be finished. The English are also grievously nettled at the different way the Queen behaves in England and in Germany. There she exhibited herself freely in public; here, when she lands from the steamer, and steps her foot on English ground after an absence of several weeks, the gates are carefully closed—none are allowed to welcome her; and even the workmen at the station and the soldiers are kept away. Why cannot she hold a drawing-room as well as preside at the unveiling of a statue? The grumbling grows more and more angry, and a stronger party gathers around the Prince of Wales, who, with his beautiful Princess, holds open court at Marlborough House to receive all comers with the most delightful affability. They received Gen. and Mrs. Tom Thumb. They have just received the great Chinese giant and suite. And if Mr. Artemus Ward, showman, when he arrives in London, will present his card at the front door of Marlborough House, I venture to guarantee him a cordial reception. What is at the bottom of this cabal, may not be easy to say.

The New-York correspondent of the London *Times* has given us his objurgations on hotel prices at Newport, and railway traveling in America, which I commend to your attention. But there are a few trifling matters on English railways which might be bettered. The other day, a young lady riding alone in a first-class compartment, was astonished to see scrambling from beneath the seat a burly ruffian, who had concealed himself for robbery. The train was in motion. In vain she shrieked. No one could hear or help her. She fainted away, and the villain, as the train slackened at the next station, made his escape. These compartments, on express trains which make few stops, are the resort of card-sharpers and garroters, who can do as they like. Men are murdered and women ravished. Whatever may be said of American railroads, they are safe enough from such outrages, and for such safety one might be willing to endure society not quite so select, and manners less refined than may be desirable.

The first-class carriages in England are certainly comfortable, though not safe, and very dear. In the second-class, you may find very disagreeable companions, without the power to change places, except at the stations. Viler and more dreadful people than are sometimes found in the third-class carriages, where abominable tobacco-smoke is a sweet perfume compared with other smells, could scarcely be found in any other place or country. I have been over several thousand miles of American railways, and seen uncouth manners and bad ventilation, but, on the whole, the American system is much pleasanter than the English, and many Englishmen, as well as all Americans who have tried both, are of this opinion.

Still the railways here do great things in the way of business. One road conveyed fifty thousand people this week to the Doncaster races, when the immortal *Gladiator* won the St. Leger, the third great prize this famous French horse has won in England during the year. *Gladiator*, though run by Count La Grange, is said to be owned by the Emperor, who has a nice little stud of three hundred horses. Of this one he has commissioned *La Chevalière* Rosa Bonheur to paint the portrait.

The London, Chatham and Dover road also did a nice thing in the excursion way, bringing two thousand French visitors from Calais to the Crystal Palace, where they were received by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and some thousands of the French residents in London. They arrived at the great showshop at about 11 A. M., and expected to arrive at Calais again at about 11 P. M., after a very enjoyable day at Sydenham. With them was an artisan amateur band of seventy performers. The curious appearance and costumes of the French *paysannes* interested the English rather more than the English did the French. The whole cost, including admission to the palace and all its wonders, was five francs a head. This is to help cement the *entente cordiale*. How would it do to bring a few thousand Canadians from Montreal to New-York, for a day's pleasure, at the same cheap rate, say a dollar a head the round trip, including admission to the Central Park and the Cooper Institute, and for some similar object?

The cholera is dying out on the Mediterranean, without visiting Rome or Naples. London will escape for this year at least. The fright has set people to writing on sanitary matters, but, though much is written, little is done. A viler place than about one-half of London ought not to exist on this planet or any other. One-third is as salubrious as a city well can be, with abundance of room, light, air, water, &c. But take a stroll, in as straight a line as you can travel, from Temple Bar to King's Cross, say; or meander through Clare-Market and Leather-lane, or the courts east of Gray's Inn-lane, and you will see sights and smell smells. Go to the quarter of old clothes and Jews, by Shoreditch; and roam through Bethnal-green. Try Lambeth. The population of London increases faster than the buildings. The railways demolish street after street of poor dwellings, compelling closer crowding elsewhere. People cluster like bees in a hive, without the instincts of bees for order, air and cleanliness. The water supply is scant and doled out in the most niggard manner, being allowed to run only twenty or thirty minutes a day, and not at all on Sunday. Only in the richer sections is it carried to the upper part of houses. The sewers, not properly washed, poison the air with their exhalations. A vast mass of poverty carries with it a corresponding mass of disease, and it seems helpless and hopeless. Twenty years ago it was horrible. To-day, with a new generation, it is as bad or worse. Nothing effectual is done or even attempted. The efforts of private charity are like emptying New-York bay with a tea-cup. Oh, for the years of a wiser despotism. As it is, wisdom has no power and power has no wisdom. They have been long divorced in this country, if they were ever united.

In America I have traveled thousands of miles without seeing a sign of want, or having a hand held out for charity. It was where the poverty of the old world had not flowed over upon the new. Here a man must hearden his heart if he would live in peace.

But this is not the case everywhere in Europe. There are countries on the continent where poverty is scarcely known; Switzerland, for example, where nearly every family owns a portion of the soil, and where, without iron or coal, or seaports, with machinery which the English have thrown aside, they beat the English manufacturers. In point of fact, there is no country in Europe, if there is any in the world, where the masses of the people are as badly off as in England. In no country are they so demoralized and degraded. In none is there such drunkenness, brutality, beating and starving of wives and children, vice, incest, infanticide and murder. Poverty causes drunkenness, and drunkenness continues poverty. In the crowding and filth of poverty shame and virtue are lost. In the lower classes prostitution is no longer disgraceful, and infanticide is so common as to be scarcely noticed, much less punished. I do not in the least exaggerate. I could fill pages with testimony to the facts I have stated. I could cite you the words of clergymen who have declared that they had reason to believe there was not one virtuous girl or woman in large country parishes. I have before me a copy of the *Daily Telegraph*, in which it is said: "Practically, no punishment whatever falls upon the mother of an illegitimate child, and no disgrace. Her parents will be much obliged to her, and the public opinion of her own class will not condemn her. Let me repeat it; among the poor a girl loses nothing in the good opinion of her friends by having a child, and gains an income (two shillings and sixpence a week from the father) which is probably not much less than her annual wages."

This, observe, is said of the rural population of this great, prosperous, happy, "merry England," that sends missionaries all over the world and considers all other people as outside barbarians. Heaven keep us from cant and the leaven of the Pharisees.

MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Davenport Fiasco—Curious Denouement at a Public Seance—How Their Tricks Were Discovered and Exposed.

Paris, Friday, Sept. 15, 1865.

The *fiasco* of the Brothers Davenport is the talk of the town. Never was *fiasco* more complete, more terrible. For more than a year these famous American mediums have been filling the columns of the London papers with the details of their astounding feats, until all the intelligent and reading world of Paris was in a fever to see them. The field was, therefore, prepared, and the harvest waited to be gathered. But the police authorities, which have been furnished daily work for the last few years by the unclean population which here indulges in somnambulistic and spirit-rapping tricks, hesitated for a long time to give the brothers Davenport an authorization to exhibit, and it was only by the solicitations of persons of influence, anxious to test the truth of the question, that the Prefect of Police at last consented. In the meantime, the Davenports had rented a chateau in the neighborhood of the city, and were there giving private exhibitions, for which no license was required. At one of these private exhibitions, M. Robin, a famous exhibitor of tricks, established permanently on the Boulevards, managed to gain admission, and discovered and afterward described in the journals the whole process of evoking spirits, step by step. This description accorded so logically and so truthfully with what had been observed of the movements of the Davenports, that the public mind was pretty well prepared for the *dénouement* which was coming. On Tuesday evening last the first public *séance* was announced to take place at the Salle Herz. The price of admission was fixed, for the whole performance, at twenty francs, and at this exorbitant price the rush to obtain places was so great that as many people were turned away as obtained seats. M. Henri de Pene, the well-known journalist, the Count de Clary, also well-known to the public, and an engineer, M. Duchenier, selected by the other two, were chosen to ascend the platform to tie the Brothers Davenport and to watch at a close distance the proceedings. It was M. Duchenier who discovered the secret of the whole of their astounding performances. A straight stick is passed under the knees of the two brothers, their bodies are bent forward, and their arms passed around and under the stick, and in this position they are so firmly tied as to admit of no movement whatever. The doors of the box are then shut, and the extraordinary movements take place which so astounds every one—the throwing about and playing upon of instruments, the changing of coats, and sticking out of hands. Feeling certain that the trick was in the tyeing, and that the Brothers made the manifestations with their own hands, M. Duchenier approached one of them, and pushing on the middle of the stick between the knees the stick bent, the cords dropped off, and one of the Davenports was free to commence his exercises. The whole secret of the amazing spirit-world performances of these princes of mediums lies therefore in the concealed hinge in the middle of the straight stick which holds the cords! They could loosen and bind themselves as fast as they pleased, and loose, and with the aid of darkness and their confederate Fay, could perform easily every trick for which they have become famous, and with which they have gained in America and England a fortune! They had to come to the land of Voltaire and Robert Houdin to be found out.

When this discovery was made, a rush took place for the platform, and the audience was converted at once into an excited, yelling and screaming mob. The Davenports, fearing personal violence, rushed out of the house, and the police in force took possession of the place and evacuated it, but not till the commissary had compelled the treasurer to render back to the audience their money. And thus ended this first and long-looked-for attempt at the evocation of spirits by the two most noted adepts in the art.

The grave *Journal des Débats* thus refers to this event:

"Thanks to Heaven, we remain the cleverest people on the face of the earth. The French manifested las might their old reputation for good sense. There came to our country spirits from America, and they convoked a well-disposed audience to witness their exercises. But the audience, as will be seen in another column, dissipated with hisses all this phantasmagoria of the pretended spirit-world. We ought to remark that these spirits brought from the other side of the channel, and from across the Atlantic, the most brilliant testimonials of success, and of the millions gained by their "passive agents." An evening at Paris sufficed to ruin them. The English have the reputation of being wiser and more politic than we; the Americans firmer and more far-seeing in the defence of their rights and liberties; but we are less credulous than they. It is a little advantage not without value—which should be left to us. We are, perhaps, the only people in the world who, according to the charming phraseology of our Boulevards, '*ne croit pas que c'est arrivé*'—(don't believe the thing has happened.) The spirits will not succeed in placing us under their yoke, and in fine, in fine, it has sometimes happened to us to treat also simple mortals in the same way as the spirits."

The weather continues suffocating, and people have their minds made up for a visitation of the cholera. The last few days of heat has given an increase to the malady at Marseilles, so that, in consideration of the reduced population the proportion of deaths is very large. Between fifty and sixty deaths a day in a population reduced by emigration and deaths to 50,000 is a large bill of mortality for even so fatal an epidemic as the cholera.

MALAKOFF.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

Capt. Anderson's Letter to A. A. Low, Esq.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a letter published in the Times on the 1st inst., I endeavored to explain the reasons why the *paying-out machinery* used for depositing the cable was liable to destroy or so mutilate it that it would never be very useful even if laid from shore to shore. That the *dynamometer* used for relieving the cable at every excessive draft upon it, whether from the motion of the ship or a sweeping wave, being a *dead weight*, so fixed as to resist and show a strain equal to 80 cwt., would by its inertness to move if jerked against suddenly enough, part a cable many times the strength of either that have been broken. I also explained how the "man at the break," as watchful as he may be, must be apprised of an increased strain on the cable before he "eases up," and that "easing up" under such circumstances only implies the existence of the cable in the probable injured condition that the strain left it. These injuries may consist in the parting of one or more of the conducting wires, or the smashing of the wire rope coating, and the breaking of more or less of the small wires, driving their ends into the gutta percha core, and reducing its impregnability. The peculiar construction of the last cable, which has a one-tenth inch straight wire for a core in each of the ten strands of coating cord, made it very liable to damage of that kind in passing through the machinery in question.

I now claim that Capt. Anderson's letter to A. A. Low, Esq., published since my letter to the Times, confirms the correctness of all I said about the unfitness of the paying-out machinery for the purpose, and that it should be substituted by machinery that should act and relieve simultaneously with a stroke of the sea or motion of the vessel, and on the other hand withhold or draw back any surplus that such stroke or motion may have absorbed, so that no strain should ever be imposed upon the cable more than its own weight, nor an excess payed out.

Capt. Anderson says: "The cable has failed for the present principally from the cause of its own wires penetrating the gutta percha core." Again: "We know it only fails in one point, that of wounding itself." Now this cable has repeatedly been called "perfection," being made of great strength and every combination of material necessary to render it very durable; and those who may have witnessed the process of its construction, and examined the machinery by which it was made, could feel satisfied that it possessed no serious imperfection when it left the works. The coiled coating had so long a pitch that there could not have been elasticity enough in the cable longitudinally to have reduced the impregnability of the core materially under the worst circumstances, and with paying-out machinery not calculated to injure it, all would have been well enough; for it cannot be admitted that the cable possessed within itself any human notions of committing suicide, but that its destruction depended upon violence from a foreign source, and as it was in no serious contact on its passage out of the ship with anything else, that source was doubtless what might be properly called the "paying-out mill."

A leap of the sea, or the uncertain motions of a ship cannot be forseen by the most "careful man that may be placed at the break," and no experience can meet the case; therefore the necessity of a machine of an automatic description to neutralize the effect of those uncertain draws of the cable for its safety. The practical method of working the machine intimated by Engineer Charles T. Bright, in his report dated London, Aug. 18, 1857, on the breaking of the first cable, "when the rate of the wheels grew slower as the ship dropped her stern in the swell, the break should have been eased," must be a most unreliable one for safety; while at the same time such a practice would allow a great superfluity of cable to run off the ship on suspicion of approaching danger, causing sufficient waste of "the dear old thread" to balance the probable cost of several machines constructed to do the work properly.

Were the motions of the sea regular, and did the sea pitch as uniformly as a child works a rocking-horse, a man "at the wheel," well practiced, could have some chance at success; but even then an automatic arrangement that would sympathize with both the motion of the sea and ship, would be the proper thing. The man might get drowsy, or fail to be on time with his manipulations from exhaustion, or various causes, but the machine would never sleep, and working by natural law, could make no mistakes.

It is well understood that where machinery can be applied to perform any work, that it can be much better executed than by human hands, but where work is to be performed that is subject to perpetual unforeseen contingencies, like laying a telegraph cable in the wily Atlantic, a machine to meet such contingencies is indispensable, and it is to be hoped that, rather than lose, or even risk an injury to another cable, the managers of the enterprise will see the advantage of an automatic machine for paying it out that will always sympathize with the wanted movements, and avoid any undue strain.

I need not attempt to offer any specific plan or contrivance here, as that is properly the work of the drawing-board more than the pen; at any rate it would no doubt be useless, as there are different elementary principles on either of which a simple device of the required nature can be carried out, that the engineers of the company will probably well understand when they direct their attention to the subject in that way; and I would only add, that if they will avoid in future the use of that inert "dynamometer," the "break," and the ingenious (?) contrivance for manipulating it (after the cable has received possibly its fatal strain) and substitute the whole with simple automatic machinery that will work from natural causes exactly up to time, a successful result may be relied upon.

Very respectfully, T. SILVER.

Smoking in the Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 26th, I read with interest an article under the head of "Disgraceful;" in which you read a lecture to the Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, and you also give notice that under certain circumstances "we shall give the public such further information and advice as the case may demand." I like this. When I step on the platform of a car I observe in large letters "No smoking," and consider myself entitled to be relieved from any annoyance caused by the indulgence of others in this filthy practice, save the fetid odor of their breaths. I observe a man get on the front platform with a lighted cigar. The conductor refers him to the notice "no smoking," then proceeds to collect the fares; the man occasionally looks through the window, sees the conductor's back, then whiffs away on his cigar; no regard for lady passengers. On a close muggy morning the fumes enter the window the entire length of the car, producing a sickly sensation. I now beckon the conductor to me and inform him that that man continues to smoke. The conductor invariably tends to his case. You will observe when on the rear platform some person hanging off on the step in the way of the ingress and egress of passengers, and occasionally whiffing away on a cigar, his performance altogether hidden from the conductor whilst collecting fares. When the smoker whiffs directly in my face I promptly request him to desist from its repetition. I have no doubt, that, with the proper coöperation and determination of non-smokers, the smoking nuisance will be abated on the cars.

ONE WHO DOES NOT SMOKE.

—Mr. Don Carlos Buell, once a military man, is now President of a company which has leased R. A. Alexander's extensive iron works on Green River, Kentucky, and contemplates making Kentucky his future home.

AERONAUTIC GYMNASTICS.

Fifth Detached Balloon Ascension of Prof. Lowe—Daring Feat of Harry Leslie on the Trapeze.

It being "music day" at the Park yesterday, and the weather being delightful and bracing, the crowd, usually large, was yesterday simply immense. All through the Park, and more especially the Mall and Ramble, were large and ever-moving crowds, listening to the music and enjoying the beauties of the scene.

The array of fashion was brilliant, while the crowd and crush of vehicles in the various principal drives gave animation to the scene. The closing days of the present Park season will, no doubt, eclipse many of the more famous crowds of the Summer.

One of the greatest points of attraction during the afternoon was the terminus of Sixth-avenue, where is situated the balloon inclosure. Every rock and rising ground in that portion of the Park was black with spectators, anxious to catch a glimpse of the daring gymnast, who contemplated giving an exhibition of his skill. Toward the hour for the ascension, the crowd in Sixth-avenue was terrific, and on going inside the inclosure we found the place crowded to repletion—not a seat to be had, and scarcely standing room.

The high wind, which prevailed all day, gave poor hopes of an ascension, but Prof. Lowe determined not to disappoint his patrons if it was possible to gratify their expectations. He concluded not to allow the balloon to rise on a cable ascension, as the strain would be too great, but arranged for a detached ascension for Mr. Leslie.

Waiting for some time for the setting sun and a moderation of the breeze, the ascension party at length entered the car, consisting of the Professor and two or three gentlemen, and the acrobat, Harry Leslie, who appeared in a very handsome gymnastic dress.

As soon as everything was cast loose, and the way clear, the cord was cut, and up sailed the balloon. As the air-ship sprang from earth a cannon was fired and away dashed the voyageurs. No sooner did Leslie find himself in the air, than he slid down from the car to his trapeze suspended below, and on that insecure and slender footing the fearless man swung to and fro, and performed several perilous feats. He continued thus to act until distance and the gathering darkness hid him from sight.

The balloon continued its rapid flight northward over the Central Park, and was last seen coming down somewhere near the High Bridge. As usual with Prof. Lowe's ascensions, everything passed off remarkably well, and the start was admirably managed.

The crowd of visitors who yesterday patronized the amphitheatre evidently went away well pleased at the successful termination of the programme, and that portion of the audience who go to such exhibitions just to see if an accident does not occur, were for once sadly disappointed.

The extra attraction at the aeronautic amphitheatre yesterday was in every way a success, and the "Hero of Niagara" has added another feather to his plume. The reckless daring of the man was something wonderful.

Billiards.

THE CARME—KAVANAGH MATCHES—THE FIRST GAME TO BE PLAYED IN THE HALL KNOWN AS THE EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE, ON THURSDAY EVENING NEXT.

After continual backing and filling since the 30th of May last, the Kavanagh party have finally secured all their primary points, and yesterday afternoon it was mutually agreed that the first game should be played as above stated. This game is 250 points up, the three-ball French carom game, on a second-sized standard American carom table, with 2 5-16 inch balls. Nothwithstanding the arbitration the arbitrators gave no decision as to the height of the table, which was the only poinreferred to them. However, Mr. Phelan, who acted for Mr. Carme, determined to waive this point, and as no further excuses could be brought forward, the hall was engaged and the preliminary arrangements concluded.

It will be remembered the parties are matched for three games in all. The second is to be on the same table and with the same balls, (four balls) 1,000 points up, *push shot barred*. This must be played within thirty days of the first game. The third game is 1,500 points up, on a full-sized, four-pocket standard American table, with 2⅜ inch balls, and to be similar in all respects, and governed by the rules of like contests for the championship of America, and to take place within thirty days of the second game.

BILLIARDS AT THE FAIR.

By request, Messrs. Carme, Phelan, McDevitt and Cahill will give two *séances* at the fine exhibition of the American Institute on Tuesday next, one each, in the afternoon and evening. The table is to be placed in a favorable position, and no doubt the playing will be very fine. Beside, M. Carme is to make some of his remarkable fancy shots.

Aquatics.

NEW-YORK VS. HOBOKEN—THREE MILES ROWED IN LESS THAN TWENTY-TWO MINUTES—NEW-YORK THE VICTORS.

The amateur six-oared boat-race between the Atalanta Club of New-York, and the Atlantic Club of Hoboken took place yesterday on the Hudson River, opposite the Elysian Fields. It was on a three-mile course, one and a half miles and repeat. The race was rowed by amateurs, and was simply for the honor of the thing, no money whatever pending on the result, though it is true several bets were made, but with the understanding the money should be spent in social enjoyment. In striking contrast to the race at Sing Sing last Monday, a large number of ladies were present, who seemed to enjoy themselves wonderfully, and added greatly to the delights of the race. Nothing was done or said that could offend the most fastidious taste, showing most conclusively that rowing as a pastime and recreation need not be surrounded by rampant rowdyism.

The competing boats were the *Atalanta*, of New-York, and the *Atlantic*, of Hoboken. Messrs. Sherlock and Dyer were the judges of the former, and Messrs. Tuthill and Butler of the latter. The referee was Mr. T. B. Bleecker, Jr., of the Bergen Point Boat Club.

The Atalanta boat is 45 feet long, and was built by Mr. George Rohr: the Atlantic Club boat, named the *Lightfoot*, is 43 feet 6 inches long, and was built by Mr. Charles Thoms. Both crews were in excellent condition. It is stated that the defeated crew of the *Atlantic* were trained by Willian Wood, the trainer of the Yale College boatmen, who made such splendid time this Summer. Messrs. George Roahr, stroke, R. Russell, John Linsey, William H. Webster, William Mansland, A. Knapp, bow, and Seth Noyes, coxswain, composed the New-York crew, and Messrs. W. J. Frinck, stroke, M. B. Arnold, J. E. Russell, Charles E. Tuthill, John W. Gibson, John White, bow, and S. B. Tuthill, coxswain, were the pullers in the losing boat. At a few minutes after 5 the respective boats were in position, and at the signal given to start each one did his best; the New-York boat taking the lead and maintaining it to the end, rowing the three miles and coming in the winner in 21 minutes 20 seconds, beating the *Atlantic* by about 30 seconds.

The Elysian Fields were thronged with spectators, as was also Commodore Stevens' yacht *Maria*, which was kindly loaned for the accommodation of the friends of the Atlantic boat club.

Interesting Masonic Ceremony—Baptism of Six Children by Albert Pike, of Arkansas.

Last evening, one of the most interesting, and, at the same time, novel ceremonies, connected with Free Masonry, was performed in Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, by the Thrice Potent Grand Master of the Scottish rite, Albert Pike, late General in the rebel army, the Senior Warden being Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, late of the Union army. It consisted of the baptism of six children, ranging from six months to eight years of age, according to the Masonic ritual. This being the first time this ceremony was performed at the North a large number of Masons, with their wives, daughters, sons, &c., were present, so that the lodge-room was crowded. The ceremony took place in a Lodge of Perfection which was opened publicly. In the east on a platform were placed a font filled with oil, a vessel of consecrated oil, and a plate of salt. All being ready two lines were formed consisting of a guard with drawn swords facing inwards and the officers and members of the Grand Lodge of Perfection entered in procession to the music of a grand march by the organ. After several alarms the parents and children entered with the godfather and godmothers, the latter dressed in white; the children who were unable to walk were carried on a cushion covered with blue silk, by the master of ceremonies; after him came a brother carrying the lighted candles, black, white and rose color in the form of a triangle, while the choir sang the chant "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings, Thou hast perfected praise." Then came the other children, two by two, then the fathers and mothers. The procession went three times round the lodge-room, the organ playing, and the chant still proceeding, while the Master and Wardens repeated certain sentences, the mystic sentence commencing "Suffer little children to come unto me," &c. After questions asked of the fathers and answered by them, the children were brought to the front and an impressive prayer offered up by Bro. Wilson Small, as Grand Chaplain. This was followed by a hymn, and the Master informed the godfathers and godmothers of their duty, while the Orator in the North, the Senior and Junior Wardens, admonished them and their parents to be true to themselves, to others, to their country and to God. Another prayer was then offered, and the children were brought to the altar. Their names were:

Harrison Small McClenachan, Harry Sheridan Lee, George Small Anderson, Zoe Virginia Gibson, Anna Theresa Gibson and Charlotte May. The baptism was performed as follows: Placing the hand of the child in the font filled with perfumed water, the master said, "Harrison Small McClenachan" (naming each) "I wash thee with the pure water. May God give thee, and maintain thee in that innocence and purity of heart, of which this cleansing is a symbol." He next marked the Delta with the consecrated oil on the forehead of each child, being the symbol of the wisdom, might and love of God, and blessed them according to the ritual. After a hymn was sung all the brethern knelt and made a solemn vow, which they confirmed by eating salt to protect the children through life.

A locket was then given to each girl, and a ring to each boy, with the assurance that if they were in distress or danger they had only to send the locket or ring, and they would be assisted. A jewel was also given (the Delta,) with Masonic emblems, to each child, who was also invested with an apron, and the Senior and Junior Wardens proclaimed the baptism along their columns, after which all clapped three times, and striking the palm of the hand against the left shoulder, cried huzza three times. The Orator next delivered a discourse, and Wilson Small delivered an address on behalf of the godfathers. Two young ladies were then selected to make a collection. It was announced that the money so obtained would be given to some needy brother whose name would not be publicly known, if there were any such known to a brother present, or it would be given to the Grand Almoner, who would send it to a distressed brother, without the knowledge of anyone but the Master, and the brother would not know where it came from.

The Grand Master then said: "The labors of the day are concluded; may they be profitable to all. Go in peace; and may our Father in Heaven bless and prosper us in all our laudable undertakings. Amen."

The brethren then retired in procession, in the same order as they entered, and the lodge was closed.

Col. Colyer's Report of His Reception and Care of Returning Soldiers.

The report of Col. Vincent Colyer, to his Excellency Gov. Fenton, giving a digest of his interesting labors, while Superintendent of the Howard-street Soldiers' Depot, in the reception and care of soldiers returning from the war, has been received. The report covers fifty-six large pages, and gives a succinct and graphic account of the work which Col. Colyer carried to so successful an end. The greater part of the details are given in the original reports of the daily press, as evidences of the truth of his statements.

In the course of his report, Col. Colyer gives the following digest of the

AMOUNT OF WORK DONE.

Total number of men received in the six months during which the New-York State Agency was under my control...	86,633
Whole number of men since the establishment was opened in May, 1863.......	187,155
Number of sick received in hospital in six months............................	1,261
Number of deaths in six months..........	27
Average daily number who received medical treatment, dressing of wounds, &c.	331
The number of volumes given out to be read by the soldiers..................	4,258
Cash received and locked up for safe keeping the same time....................	$178,424 23
The number of articles donated and washed for the men for six months, was......	12,858

During the months of June and July he received and provided meals, lodging and extra delicacies for 60,000 men in all: 32,285 were New-York City and State troops; over 15,000 were New-England soldiers and 10,000 from other States were on Hart's Island, and in the hospitals, fortifications, and on shipboard in the harbor of New-York.

The following regiments and detachments returned fully organized, under the care of their proper officers; bringing their arms and colors with them. To most of these he furnished a band of music. The officers as well as the men, were entertained and cared for from the fund:

Date.	Regiment.	No. of Men.	Date.	Regiment.	No. of Men.
June 24..	5th N. Y......	170	July 16..	61st N. Y.......	365
June 24..	106th N. Y.....	450	July 16..	17th N. Y.......	375
June 26..	115th N. Y.....	300	July 17..	79th N. Y.......	374
June 27..	3d N. Y........	333	July 18..	170th N. Y......	160
June 27..	5th Conn.......	326	July 18..	164th N. Y......	220
June 27..	121st N. Y.....	382	July 18..	69th N. Y.......	185
June 27..	1st N. Y.......	560	July 18..	155th N. Y......	125
June 28..	5th N. Y.......	120	July 19..	157th N. Y......	225
June 29..	144th N. Y.....	882	July 20..	5th N.Y. Art.	1,110
June 30..	8th N. Y.......	600	July 20..	60th N. Y.......	468
July 1..	73d N. Y.......	390	July 21..	65th N. Y.......	870
July 1..	93d N. Y.......	375	July 21..	99th N. Y.......	120
July 1..	10th N. Y......	520	July 23..	143d N. Y.......	275
July 1..	6th N. Y.......	800	July 24..	169th N. Y......	645
July 2..	59th N. Y......	257	July 24..	94th N. Y.......	445
July 3..	15th N. Y......	500	July 24..	1st N. Y........	222
July 3..	1st N. Y.......	850	July 24..	32d N. Y........	275
July 3..	39th N. Y......	151	July 25..	102d N. Y.......	650
July 3..	52d N. Y.......	225	July 26..	12th N. Y.......	500
July 3..	3d N. Y........	185	July 27..	51st N. Y.......	415
July 5..	91st N. Y......	712	July 28..	46th N. Y.......	300
July 7..	175th N. Y.....	116	July 29..	131st N. Y......	500
July 8..	173d N. Y......	500			
July 9..	2d N. Y........	280		Total Regiments.....	46

Total number of men.......................... 18,958

The "Reception Fund" to provide fruit, music and other luxuries to suitably entertain these brave men, amounted to $14,605 36, collected from the liberal citizens of New-York City (the larger part from members of the Union League Club.) Of which there had been expended up to Aug. 14.......................$14,600 00

Balance on hand.......................... 5 36

The War Between the Theatrical Managers and the "Herald."

A few days ago, the managers of the leading theatres in this city held a meeting, at which it was resolved to withdraw their advertising patronage from the New-York *Herald*. The motive for this action is said to have been a refusal of the proprietor of the *Herald* to insert an advertisement of Mr. P. T. Barnum's without assigning any reason therefor. Before the meeting had decided the question under discussion, Mr. Stuart, of the "Winter Garden," offered an amendment to the effect that a committee be appointed to wait on Mr. Bennett, and inquire why the Museum advertisement was refused. This amendment was carried by a majority of one, and Mr. Wallack, Mr. Lingard and Mr. Stuart were appointed as such committee.

These gentlemen called on Mr. Bennett, but failed to elicit any explanation of his refusal to accept Mr. Barnum's advertisement, and Mr. Bennett claimed that he had full right to refuse any advertisement.

The committee called another meeting of the managers, and reported to them the result of the interview; whereupon it was unanimously agreed that they should withdraw after Saturday all their advertisements from the *Herald*, should give it no more of their job printing, and should refuse to admit the *Play Bill* to their respective establishments.

The establishments represented at the meeting were the Academy of Music, Wallack's, Niblo's, Winter Garden, Old Bowery, New Bowery and the Olympic theatres, Barnum's Museum, and Wood's and Bryant's Minstrels, while the Broadway Theatre, the Hippotheatron, the San Francisco Minstrels, the American Theatre and Tony Pastor's Opera House were not in the coalition.

The cause of the proprietor of the *Herald's* refusal to insert Mr. Barnum's advertisement is variously reported, but it is believed to have been dissatisfaction with the terms of his purchase of the old Museum property, and the refusal of Mr. Barnum to modify the transaction.

In place of the *Play Bill*, which is hereafter to be excluded from the places of amusement above-named, a new paper will be issued, to be called the *Stage*—Mr. Maretzek's paper, the *Prima Donna*, being merged therein.

The Jewish Day of Atonement.

The Jewish day of atonement—Yom Kippur—which ended at sunset on Saturday, is one of the most important and generally respected of the fasts prescribed for observance among the Israelites.

The origin and institution of the fast is to be found in Leviticus XVI: "And it shall be unto you a statute forever; in the seventh month, on the 10th of the month, you shall afflict your souls and do no work at all; the denizen as well as the stranger that sojourneth amongst you for on that day shall ye be atoned for to purify you; from all your sins before the Lord shall ye be purified. The first amongst your Sabbaths shall this day be among you, and ye shall afflict your souls. And this shall be an everlasting statute unto you, to make an atonement for all the children of Israel from all their sins once a year." And again, in Leviticus XXIII: "And the Lord spoke unto Moses, saying, speak unto the children of Israel, and say, also on the 10th day in this seventh month is the day of atonement; it shall be an holy convocation unto you; and ye shall afflict your souls and offer a burnt-offering unto the Lord. And ye shall do no work in that same day, for it is a day of atonement, to atone for you before the Lord your God. And every one that shall not be afflicted on that same day he shall be cut off from among his people. And every soul that does any work on that same day, that soul will I destroy from among his people. You shall do no manner of work. This is a statute forever until all your generations and throughout all your dwellings. It shall be unto you the first amongst your Sabbaths, and ye shall afflict your souls; on the 9th day of the month (Vishri,) at even, shall ye afflict your souls; from even to even shall ye celebrate your Sabbath."

When the Israelites were still a nation, this day was observed with the most imposing ceremonies. It was the only day throughout the year on which even the high priest presumed to enter the holy of holies, or to pronounce the name of the Deity, which at any other time it was unlawful even for him to utter. The glories of this day, while it was still celebrated in the place "which the Lord had chosen there to enthrone his name," are, in these modern times, commemorated in the afternoon service at the synagogue. At present the day is observed with no less fervor than of old, and the Jews throughout the world, however heedless of the precepts of their religion they may be occasionally, are all mindful of those which enjoin them to repent for the sins of the past on the Yom Kippur.

At sunset the twenty-four hours' fast and continued prayers commenced, the service consisting chiefly of confessions of sin and utter unworthiness. It is customary in the evening for parents to bestow their benediction on their children. Whosoever meet on the day, be they previously acquainted or complete strangers, are commanded to salute each other with brotherly love and sincerity. If any quarrel exists between two Jews it is obligatory on them to become reconciled. He who is conscious of having wronged his neighbor is bound to offer reparation. The law which ordains the observance of the day likewise commands the Jew to afflict his soul, which affliction, according to tradition, consists in abstaining from five indulgences—eating and drinking, bathing, perfuming, wearing shoes and sharing the sensual pleasures.

Yesterday the synagogues and many temporary places of worship were thronged with devout Israelites, offering up their supplications, confessing their sins and imploring pardon.

American and Foreign Bible Society.

At the last meeting of the Board of Managers of this society, numerous letters applying for aid were read by the Secretary. One came from Canton, China, asking the board for $3,000 to purchase the late Dr. Goddard's version of Chinese testaments, and employing colporteurs in circulating them among the vast hordes of Chinese. Another, from Rev. Dr. Cross, of Toungpoo, India, for $1,000 to circulate Scriptures in his field of labor, now occupied by 50,000 people. Another from Rev. Dr. Kincaid, of Prome, the capital of the Burman Empire, giving interesting statements of labor in that country, and asking for further funds to aid him in circulating Scriptures in his field.

In connection with the above, the board voted favorable responses to the applications for Scriptures from Richmond, Va., Macon, Ga., Eufala, Ala., Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri and other States; also, to the National Freedmen's Association for circulation at the South.

After the transaction of other matters, the question of uniting this society with the American Baptist Publication Society, as contemplated at its late annual meeting, was then taken up.

The committee having the matter in charge made a favorable report, so far as possible, but questioned the legality of such a proceeding, sustained as they were in this assertion by a recently-received legal opinion from counsel in this city. The object of this union with another society, if it could be formed, was to meet the wishes of the denomination, often expressed in their public meetings, and thus add to its future efficiency. The Treasurer reported three new legacies, increased receipts and a fair balance in hand awaiting draft.

Formal Opening of the Eighteenth Ward School-House, No. 40.

The new school-house, which has lately been erected in Twenty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues, was formally opened yesterday by the trustees of the school. In building the school, great care has been taken to afford the pupils and teachers all necessary comfort and accommodation. There are five entrances to the school, four of which are fireproof, especially designed for the egress of the scholars in case of fire. This calamity, however, can scarcely occur, as hot air or stoves are not used in the building, the required caloric being supplied by Messrs. Tuomey & Elde's steam heating apparatus.

It is entirely a boys' school, and consists of eighteen—primary and grammar—class-rooms; though this number can be considerably augmented, if occasion requires, by running in sliding partitions in some of the larger rooms, and thus dividing them. Mr. David B. Scott, who, sixteen years ago, was the first Public School teacher in this, the Eighteenth Ward, is Principal of the Grammar School; Mrs. Charlotte C. Wray is Principal of the Primary Department.

At the top of the building is the chapel in which the opening took place. The opening address was delivered by Mr. Thos. Boese, Clerk of the Board of Education. The response was made by Mr. Thos. Stevenson, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Addresses were also made by Rev. Dr. Crosby, G. Putnam Smith, Esq., S. S. Randall, Esq., City Superintendent of Schools, Rev. Dr. Crooks and James W. Gerard, Esq. The whole was agreeably enlivened with music by Prof. Curtis, and Miss Allen sang some pleasing songs, in a delightful manner.

The Board of Trustees are: Thomas Stevenson, Chairman; John Foster, Joseph F. Foy, Michael Ryan, William Baird, John O'Brien and Edward Cooper, Secretary.

Coroners' Inquests.

BY CORONER WILDEY—FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

Mr. Charles Colton, of Vandam-street, an employe of Messrs. J. B. & W. W. Cornell, died at the New-York Hospital on Friday morning, an iron beam having fallen on one of his legs on Thursday of last week, at the new court-house. He was a native of Ireland, aged 38 years.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.

On Friday afternoon, Policemen King and Hayden, of the Thirty-second Precinct, while walking in the woods at One Hundred and Ninety-ninth-street, near Harlem River, at Fort George, found the body of a man with the throat cut from ear to ear. He was attired as a soldier. Examining his pockets, the officers found a discharge paper indicating that the deceased had been corporal in Company I, of the Forty-sixth New-York Veteran Volunteers, and that his name was Henry Van Vierop. His razor, also, was found in his pocket, indicating that he had cut his throat and coolly closed the instrument and put it away. He was a native of Amsterdam, Holland, 44 years of age.

BY CORONER COLLIN—KILLED BY AN ENGINE CRANK.

At Mr. Moller's Sugar Refinery, at No. 83 Vandam-street, yesterday, Mr. Joseph Freze, assistant engineer, was struck on the head by the engine-crank and instantly killed. The skull was fractured, the ribs were crushed and both arms were broken. Mr. Freze was a native of Germany, 35 years of age.

BY CORONER GOVER—DROWNED.

On Thursday afternoon, Mr. Ashman Hall, of Dansville, Livingston County, N. Y., fell into the Hudson River, at Pier No. 13, and before assistance could reach him was drowned. The body was recovered and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Reform in the Emigrant Boarding-houses.—A fortnight ago Capt. Charles N. Brackett, of the City Hall Police, notified the keepers of emigrant boarding-houses that they must comply with the requirements of the law and post conspicuously in their houses their schedules of charges, printed in five spoken languages. He gave them one week to prepare their cards, and yesterday his officers having been sent on a tour of inspection, found in every emigrant boarding-house a large placard with board rates printed thereon in English, French, German, Dutch and Welch; so that now, if an emigrant pays from $3 to $5 a day for board at any house, he may know whether that is the established rate of the house. There can be no more frauds under that head.

Increase in the Rate of Insurance on Cotton.—At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Fire Insurance Companies held yesterday, to consider the propriety of changing the premium on cotton insurance, the board decided, by a two-thirds vote, to make the rate on cotton, and on other goods in stores where cotton is stored, one dollar and thirty-five cents on each hundred dollars, with privilege to the keepers or owners of the stores to pick cotton on the premises. Where a stipulation is made that there shall be no cotton picking, the rate will be one per cent.

Incendiarism in Elizabeth-street.—At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Moses Elstien's apartments on the second floor of the tenement-house in the rear of No. 77 Elizabeth-street, was damaged slightly by fire of incendiary origin. Mr. Elstien has $1,000 insurance in the Stuyvesant office. The building, which is owned by Mr. Wm. Woodcock, may be repaired for $100, and is insured in the Citizen's office. Fire-Marshal Baker will institute an investigation.

Accidents.—William Lard, an Englishman, while painting a house in Spring-street, near Mulberry, feel from the scaffold, and was seriously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....George Steiner, of No. 54 Park-street, a Frenchman, went to the roof of his abode, on Friday night, while intoxicated, and fell thence to the sidewalk. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, and it was ascertained that he had sustained serious internal injuries.

Baldwin's Consolidated Business Directory.—This is a new enterprise, combining three directories in one—New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia. As an advertising medium it undoubtedly offers special advantages, its circulation being almost unlimited. The book is handsomely got up, and is sold at quite a low price, considering the amount of information it contains. The subscription list already numbers about ten thousand names.

Policeman Accidentally Shot.—At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, while Policeman Hildebrand, of the Fourteenth Ward, was attempting to quell a disturbance between a party of young men at the intersection of Broome and Mott streets, a pistol fell from the pocket of one of the party, and striking the pavement exploded, the ball passing through the officer's hand, inflicting a severe wound.

Collision at the New-Haven Depot.—Yesterday morning an incoming passenger car ran upon a car which was nearly or quite motionless, and every person in the moving car was knocked down. Many of the passengers received severe bruises, and a lady who stood on the platform sustained a compound fracture of a limb. The collision is attributed to the brakemen's inattention to their duties.

Building Lots on Bergen Heights.—Attention is called to the sale of sixty building lots on Bergen Heights, to be disposed of on Monday, Oct. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. They are desirably situated, having a fine prospect of New-York, Brooklyn and the surrounding country, and are within 20 minutes' walk of Jersey City Ferry.

Found Drowned.—Yesterday morning the body of an unknown boy, of about 16 years of age, was found drowned off East Tenth-street. Policeman Van Tassell took it to the Union Market Police-station. The corpse was clad in grey pantaloons, linen coat and gaiter shoes. The youth's hair was jet black.

Remarkable Death.—On Friday night Mrs. Kenna, of No. 60 Mulberry-street, put her infant child, Elizabeth, to bed, and went from her room awhile, and on her return she found the infant dead, with its neck and legs resting on the rim of a copper kettle under the bed, where it had been suffocated. An inquest was held by Coroner Wildey.

Fall of a Warehouse.—A two-story building, at No. 118 East Twenty-second-street, owned by Mr. Ernest Gooler, piano-forte manufacturer, and occupied by him for the storage of lumber, fell with a crash at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, alarming the neighborhood, but causing no injury to any person.

Board of Education.—A stated meeting of the board is to be held at the hall, Grand and Elm streets, on Wednesday evening next at 5 o'clock. The call for this meeting does not state whether the *Transcript* advertising resolutions are to be discussed.

Coal at Auction.—The strike being over, the monthly coal sales will recommence on the 4th inst., with a sale of twenty to thirty thousand tons of Pittston coal by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at the salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway.

New-York Hospital.—In this institution, yesterday, there were 284 patients. During the week 59 were admitted, 58 were discharged as cured or relieved, and seven died.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Found Drowned.—The body of a man, apparently about fifty years of age, gray hair and slight frame, was found in Gowanus Bay on Friday. The clothes of deceased consisted of a black sack coat, bound, single breasted and lined with black alpacca, ribbed cassimere vest, edge bound, blue cloth pantaloons, gaiters, white socks and drawers, white shirt and black necktie. On the left forefinger was a fancy ring, and in the vest pocket a pair of spectacles and case were found. Deceased had been in the water about eight days. Coroner Barrett took charge of the remains.

Sudden Death.—Mrs. Jane McMullen was found dead in her room, in Flushing-avenue, near Cumberland-street, Friday morning. The deceased, as represented, was rather a hard drinker, and death resulted from congestion of the brain. She leaves several children, two of them quite young. The Coroner took charge of the remains.

Alarm of Fire.—There was an alarm of fire in the Third District on Friday evening, caused by the burning of a chimney near the corner of Fulton-ave. and Bond-street. No damage.

Williamsburgh.

Larceny of a House.—A singular charge of grand larceny was on Friday brought before Judge Walter. Peter Wills, John Bendenough, Chas. Huber, and three others, were arrested on complaint of Ernst Schmidt, of High Ground Park, who alleges that the defendants, during Wednesday and Thursday last, went to his park and tore down a frame house belonging to him, which they carted away, the boards being worth $800. The counsel for the defendants stated that he advised the proceeding, as men built the house and never received any pay from the complainant. Before any argument was proceeded with, the complainant withdrew his charge.

House Robbery.—The residence of Mr. John Frazer, No. 103 Second-street, E. D., was entered at an early hour Friday morning, by the second story window, and robbed of a pocket-book containing $50 and a gold watch worth $150.

Who cares for the French or English extracts for the handkerchief, when Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," a perfume that transcends them all, is sold at a price that would scarcely pay the duty on these foreign failures.—*Rome Citizen.*

B Fall and Winter Styles
OF
GENTS', YOUTHS' AND BOYS' DRESS HATS,
ready for inspection and sale.
LADIES' FINE FURS.
BURKE, Nos. 469 and 154 Fulton-st.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

The Infallible Remedy! Durno's Catarrh Snuff, speaks for itself, in every intelligent family.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Twenty New 7-octave Pianos and Fifteen Melodeons and Cabinet Organs to let, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale in monthly installments. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

President Johnson on Negro Suffrage, Reconstruction, Elective Franchise, &c. Read AMERICAN STATESMAN for Saturday. For sale at news stands Office No. 67 Nassau-st.

Meerschaum Manufacturers.—Pollak & SON, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and cigar holders at reduced rates, cut to order and repaired.

DIED.

Bancker.—On Saturday, Sept. 30, John L. Bancker, aged 34 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Abraham Bancker, No. 102 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

Dunham.—In Jersey City, on Thursday evening, Sept. 28, after a long illness, Emma F. Dunham, daughter of Wm. H. and Caroline Dunham, aged 20 years, 5 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 354 South 4th-st., Jersey City, this day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

Franklin.—At Meriden, Conn., on Saturday, Sept. 30, Susan W., wife of Henry C. Franklin, aged 38 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Meriden, on Sunday, Oct. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Haurand.—On Friday, Sept. 29, from the effects of injuries received by being thrown from a buggy, August Haurand, late Major 4th New-York Cavalry.

His friends, and the officers and members of the regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 13 Johnson-st., Williamsburgh, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Payne.—On Friday, Sept. 29, Gurdon Grant Payne, son of Wm. H. and Sarah Louisa Payne, aged 5 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 1½ o'clock this day, Sunday, from their residence, Belmont, near Fordham, without further invitation.

Reeve.—On Friday, Sept. 29, Laurens Reeve, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Jamaica, L. I., at 1½ o'clock, and at the Presbyterian Church at 2 o'clock, on Monday, Oct. 2.

Ruggles.—At Jersey City, on Saturday, Sept. 30, Ellen, widow of the late Herman Ruggles, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral on Monday, Oct. 2, at St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City, at 3½ P. M. The friends and relatives are invited to attend without further invitation.

Stites.—At Springfield, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 29, Hannah B., wife of William Stites, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Presbyterian Church in Springfield, Tuesday, Oct. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOM, THE BLIND PIANIST.

On Tuesday evening, by invitation, a number of professors of music attended at Blasius Brothers' rooms to witness the marvelous musical performances and doings of this enigmatic phenomenon. Mr. Getze, seated by Tom's side, played an impromptu, which Tom accompanied in a secondo part of pure and correct harmony, when Tom offered to change places, and play the primo to Mr. Getze's secondo; but Mr. Getze, as is common with all improvisers, could not remember his own effusion of the moment before, whereupon Tom played it as a solo, throwing in some pleasing variations. Messrs. Warner, Blancjour, Roese and others played a variety of pieces, which were immediately repeated by Tom correctly, as was confessed by the different professional gentlemen. Messrs. Emerick and Becker tried Tom's sense of pitch and intonation by some baroque, extraordinary chords, having no existence in the schools of Germany and Italy, even if perhaps in those of China or the Feejee Islands, where men play the flute with their nose. Tom was not in the least embarrassed, and answered all questions promptly and correctly. Tom played his own "Storm" piece and "Gen. Howard's Grand March," to the wonder and delight of the professors. The sister of a lady in a convent at Wheeling, West Virginia, reminded Tom of having heard Sister M. A. sing during his visit there, six years ago, when he at once played the solo (from "Der Freischutz") she had sung for him, although he had never heard it or played it since that time. While he was playing "The Last Hope," by Gottschalk, a drum and fife passed along Chesnut-st., when Mr. Howard, his musical guardian, stopped him, and told him to play the same tune in the same key as the drum and fife. This was child's-play for him. He was then directed to imitate the fading sounds of the receding band, which he did to perfection, and then resumed "The Last Hope" at the measure in which he was interrupted, and proceeded thus to its close, amid the applause of all present.

Tom played several airs with an accompanying bass, with his back to the key-board, and puzzled the musicians entirely by playing "Fisher's Hornpipe," in C natural, with the right hand, "Yankee Doodle," in D major, with the left hand, and singing "Tramp," "Tramp," in C sharp; but as the latter key threw him out of the limits of his voice's register, he was told to sing in A flat, starting from the point at which he was interrupted while singing in C sharp. By touching the piano he was found to have been correct in taking this unnatural and impossible (for adults) change of pitch.

The professors were so pleased at Tom's startling doings in music that they drew up and signed a card to Mr. Howard, stating their satisfaction of the truthfulness and honesty of his announcements, and expressing the opinion that such a phenomenon as this was unknown in any history or biography that had ever come to their notice.

It is curious to observe that the only instance of false intonation shown by Tom occurs when he is obliged to force his voice to reach a note beyond his compass, which is small. His ear is not at fault, but he sings false by trying to sing in tune. It proceeds from a physical cause. He knows nothing of the management of his voice, and sings with a warm but not over-wrought expression. If Tom is taken to Europe he must make a great sensation, as he is better appreciated according to the degree of musical knowledge of his hearers.—*Philadelphia North American.*

FINGER RINGS,
of all kinds, DIAMOND, PEARL, RUBY, EMERALD, GARNET, OPAL, CARBUNCLE and other stones, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for sale by GEO. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLORENCE.
PECULIAR MERITS OF THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES.
THEY SECURELY FASTEN THE END OF EACH SEAM.
THEY HAVE A SELF-ADJUSTING SHUTTLE TENSION.
THEY SEW ACROSS THE HEAVIEST SEAM OR FROM ONE TO MANY THICKNESSES OF CLOTH WITHOUT CHANGE OF NEEDLE, THREAD OR TENSION.
THEY MAKE FOUR SEPARATE, DISTINCT STITCHES ON ONE AND THE SAME MACHINE, EACH STITCH BEING ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE FABRIC.
THE MOTIONS ARE ALL POSITIVE—NO SPRINGS TO GET OUT OF ORDER—ITS SIMPLICITY ENABLES THE MOST INEXPERIENCED TO OPERATE IT.
IT IS THE ONLY MACHINE HAVING THE REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION WHICH ENABLES THE OPERATOR TO HAVE THE WORK RUN EITHER TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.
NO. 505 BROADWAY.

GOLD NECKLACES FOR MISSES.
Ten, Twelve and Fifteen to Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.
Pure Old Bourbon for private use. Choice lots of my own personal selection in Kentucky, embracing such popular brands as the Keller, Megibben, Miller, Boyd, &c. For sale by the barrel or single gallon.
G. E. MENDUM, No. 75 Chambers-st.

GOLD PENCILS AND PENS,
FIVE, EIGHT, TEN to THIRTY DOLLARS each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Sun Oil Company will be held at the office thereof, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 38, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon.
L. B. WING, Secretary.

LADIES' PINS—NEW STYLES.
TWO, THREE, FOUR and FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS, AT Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st.—Discourses on interesting subjects at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Benjamin Todd, formerly a Methodist minister. The Children's Lyceum will hold its first "Convention of Groups" this season in the same hall, at 2 o'clock P. M. Seats free and the public cordially invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing by Rev. R. C. Putney, Pastor, at 10½ A. M., on *Perfect Love*, and in the EVENING, at 7, to young people. Subject—*Young Man's Pathway*. Young men specially invited. Love Feast and Sacrament at 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—SUNDAY the Rector will preach the 13th Anniversary sermon, at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and at 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and at 7½ P. M. give some account of the sign-language, the method of teaching deaf-mutes, and the progress of church work among them.

ST. BARNABAS' (EPISCOPAL) CITY MISsion House and Chapel, No. 304 Mulberry-st., in charge of Rev. S. H. Hilliard. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Mission House open as a temporary home for women and children. Contributions desired for its support.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by Rev. E. D. Murphy, Oct. 1, corner Catherine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., and concert of prayer for seamen at 7½ P. M. Preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3½ P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3 P. M. All seats free.

FIRST SOCIETY OF SPIRITUALISTS, No. 720 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, incorporation of the society and methods of usefulness will be discussed and adopted. Delegates to the convention elected. Conference, 3 o'clock. Meeting in evening at 7½ o'clock. All interested are invited to participate.

AFTERNOON SERVICES RESUMED AT 20th-st. Universalist Church, west of 6th-av., on SUNDAY, Oct. 1, at 3 o'clock. Rev. E. G. Brooks gives the first of a brief series of discourses to the young. Subject—*A Look Ahead*. All interested are cordially invited. Morning service at 10½.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Young men's prayer meeting every THURSDAY EVENING, at 9 o'clock, at the Rooms, No. 161 5th-av. Young men, strangers, especially welcomed.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, 27TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. A. Wood, of Wyoming Conference. Prayer-meeting at 3½ and 6¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing SABBATH MORNING and EVENING by Rev. Dr. Cheever, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. Discourse, SABBATH EVENING, at 7½, on *The Causes of the Great Increase of Crime, and the Remedy.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS, West 37th-st., near Broadway, N. Y., will be open hereafter on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ P. M., for service and sermon. Subject for Sunday evening next—*Why cannot Protestant Ministers Preach in our Pulpits?*

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ, and future life for the righteous only, worship at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder F. Burbanks, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. E. O. WASHBURN, D. D., RECTOR of Calvary Church, will preach, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Resurrection, Rev. E. O. Flagg, Rector, 35th-st., few doors east of 6th-av. Service commencing at 7½ P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs. SUNDAY, Oct. 1, Rev. J. H. Caldwell, of Georgia, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. G. R. Crooks, the Pastor, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. G. ALEX. PELTZ WILL PREACH in the Pilgrim Baptist Church, on 33d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., on SUNDAY, the 1st Oct., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The ordinance of baptism will be administered.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—Madison-av., corner of East 42d-st. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rector, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The church will be open at these hours on every SUNDAY throughout the Winter.

ST. JOHN'S INDEPENDENT METHODIST Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av. Rev. N. H. Eggleston, of Stockbridge, Mass., will preach MORNING and EVENING, at the usual time. Sabbath-school concert at 3 o'clock P. M., in the church.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR DIvision.—Rev. Dr. Wise will preach in the above church on SUNDAY, Oct. 1, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. G. A. Hubbel, Pastor, at 7½ P. M. Prayer services at 6¾ P. M. Welcome all. Seats free.

AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. James B. Dunn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Hinderances.*

AMITY-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—SERvices on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M., in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL RESUME his evening services in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. Subject:—*A Reply to Rev. Mr. Beecher's Remarks on Hell.*

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—Preaching by Rev. T. F. Hildreth, the Pastor. MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. EVENING, at 7½. Strangers invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of 200 children.

"SPIRITUALISM AND THE BIBLE, Which Have the Stronger Proofs?" will be discussed at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7½ P. M. An experience meeting at 10½ A. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. Frank Chandler will preach in this church on SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. Jas. Keyser, of Plainfield, N. J., will preach SUNDAY, Oct. 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Amity-st. near Macdougal, Rev. T. A. Eaton, Rector.—Divine service every Sunday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Rev. James C. Nightengale will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath-School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. All welcome.

FIRST F. W. BAPTIST CHURCH—17TH-st., west of 6th-av., (formerly in 28th-st.)—Preaching on SUNDAY by the pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Sabbath-school at 10½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

RALLY, RALLY.—HE WHO IS SENT TO BEAR the standard to which the Israel of God are to be gathered, will preach at Jones' Hall, No. 656 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free.

A LECTURE, SUNDAY MORNING, AT 10½ o'clock, Cooper Institute, lower hall, when the eyes of Spiritualists will be opened, by one of the Thorpe Brothers. Orthodox Christians invited.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of 37th-st. and Lexington-av., SUNDAY, Sept. 31, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., WEST of Broadway, (formerly in 17th-st.) Preaching by the Pastor, U. C. Brewer, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9¼ A. M., and 2 P. M.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR.—CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The New Birth.*

DR. BURCHARD WILL PREACH AT the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, No. 61 Prince-st., at 3 o'clock SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th-av. and 11th-st., will be reopened on SUNDAY, at the usual hours of worship.

SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER 5TH-av. and 21st-st.—Rev. Dr. Hitchcock will preach in this church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st. near 6th-av.—Rev. John E. Cookman will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. Day K. Lee, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY.

INSTRUCTION.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Boarding and day school. Boys prepared for college, business, West Point and the navy school. French is the language used at large, and is taught, spoken without interfering with other studies. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils and their parents during the past ten years. A primary department for young boys over seven.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale on the Hudson.

Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 58 Park-place, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

Will reopen his CLASSICAL, FRENCH and ENGLISH School, with Primary Department and Gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

School hours, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; from Nov. 1 to April 1, 9½ A. M., to 2½ P. M. Circulars at the school.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The class for boys under ten will reopen at No. 70, and will be enlarged by request.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 253 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.

For particulars address as above.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

NO. 71 WEST 14TH-ST., CORNER OF 8TH-AV.,

Now in its forty-sixth year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 11, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also to the following gentlemen whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Ferris, Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Sommers, Imbric, (Jersey City,) Rankin, (Newark,) Hornblower, (Paterson;) Dr. Trask, Astoria; Dr. Sanford, Ravenswood; Drs. E. H. Van Winkle, Charles Henschel, H. W. B. Woodhull, J. W. Elliot, O. P. Wells, John Osborn, Otto Fullgraff; Messrs. Wm. H. Webb, Stephen P. Russell, Peter S. Hoe, Robert Carter, and many others whose names, together with commendatory letters, will be found in the circular.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 20. Miss KENNEDY receives a very limited number of boarding pupils, who are under her own constant supervision, have a French resident governess, and every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Address as above for circulars.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK

Will reopen his classes for instruction in the Theory of Music, on TUESDAY, Oct. 17, at Steinway's Rooms, No. 71 East 14th-st. Circulars can be obtained at the principal music stores.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
No. 292 Henry-st., near Grand.
JOSEPH L. MARSHALL, Rector.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

HOBART HALL, 98 WEST 37th-ST., N.Y.

Enlarged accommodations for young ladies resident in the family. Eleventh session begins THURSDAY, Sept. 1. Address J. J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

MISS PORTER'S

School for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 24, at No. 56 East 25th-st.

MR. CORNWALL

Will reopen his School for Boys, No. 55 West 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S

Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 2.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 21.

R. P. JENKS'

School will reopen at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.

PROF. J. E. FROBISHER.
Address No. 122 East 18th-st.

UNION HALL ACADEMY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Trustees have appointed DANIEL O. QUIMBY, A. M., Principal. The institution will be reopened for the reception of pupils (boarding and day scholars) on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1865. Circulars are to be found at Thompson Bros.', No. 3 Wall-st., at Rice & Andrews', No. 486 Broadway, and at Alliger Bros.', No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.
JOHN A. KING,
President of the Board of Trustees.
J. B. ALLIGER, Secretary.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector, opens Sept. 11. Catalogues at Broadway bookstores and at the Institute, where pupils of all ages are admitted at any time and prepared *thoroughly* for business or college.

MISS MULLER WILL REOPEN HER French, German and English school for young ladies and little girls on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 25 East 15th-st., (in the church.) There will be a special class for advanced pupils, and Dr. Crosby, (No. 306 2d-av.,) has kindly allowed Miss Muller to refer to him. Circulars may be had at the school, or at Mr. Christern's bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction. Special preparation for any college or scientific school. Academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Open day and evening.
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, will open Sept. 18, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, German and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 11. Circulars at the school; Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. English, French and Classical. Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13.
P. M. W. REDFIELD.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL, English and French school, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE Young Ladies' Department of this institution commences its forty-ninth year on TUESDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss STEVENS, Principal.

PROF. MALEZIEUX, FROM THE UNIVERSITY of France, Academy of Paris, No. 1 Irving-place. Private lessons of French literature, grammar and conversation. The highest references given.

THE MISSES MEIKLEHAM, NO 151 West 26th-st., will open a school for young children on Sept. 25.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS UNDER 12, Hempstead Institute, Long Island, N. Y.
E. HINDS, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

THE MISSES WALKER REOPENED their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NO. 53½ WEST 32d-st. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A. late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

PIANO, GUITAR, VIOLIN AND SINGING.—Lessons strictly private. Address PROFESSOR, No. 548 Broadway, for circular, or call at No. 646 6th-av.

MISS BEAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 21 Brevoort-place, reopens Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WATSON HAVE A FEW more vacancies in their Day and Family Boarding School at No. 82 East 15th-st.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

REV. MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, No. 907 Broadway. Circulars with terms, references, &c., as above.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL CARE and instruction. Rev. JAS. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, 66 West 46th-st., will reopen Monday, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD H. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Pupils coming from a distance will be received into the families of the instructors. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Mrs. Reed is at home.

References: Bishop Potter, Bishop Kip, Rev. W. B. Sprague, D.D., Hon. M. Fillmore, Major-Gen. Dix, Hon. W. Hunt, Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., Henry A. Smythe, Esq., Edwin Hoyt, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning, &c.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 19.
C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Nos. 161 5th-av. and 937 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., reopens Sept. 18. The large increase of pupils necessitated its removal. The rooms now occupied have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access and of supervision, indeed for all school purposes, they cannot well be surpassed. Parents are invited to call. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander.
John Auchincloss.
A. M. Allerton.
Chas. G. Barrett.
John S. Boyd.
Wm. A. Butler.
Benj. F. Butler.
Alb. W. Canfield.
L. B. Cannon.
John. R. Cecil.
Kenny Couillard.
Wm. E. Dodge.
Henry Day.
Geo. De Forest.
Edmund Dwight.
O. D. F. Grant.
Oliver Harriman.
Enoch Ketcham.
Alex. Knox.
Calvin E. Knox.
Lewis Roberts.
D. S. Schanck.
Robert Schell.
John Sherwood.
W. L. Skidmore.
Cyrus A. Smith.
James Stokes.
Chas. N. Talbot.
John C. Tucker.
H. C. Van Vorst.
Ralph Wells.
John C. Work.
Thos. S. Young.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,

Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

The Winter session of this institution will open Oct. 17. Number of boarders limited to 30. Terms, per session of 21 weeks, $100. Catalogues containing full particulars may be had at No. 17 Ann-st., or at the Institute.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MRS. L. J. LOBDELL'S

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND BOYS AT SOUTH SALEM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. Fall term commences Oct. 3. Terms low. Call for circulars at No. 34 4th-av., also at No. 166 Broadway, New-York City.

P. S.—Only a limited number of pupils taken at my present extremely low rates.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S

French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 32 East 21st-st.,

Will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge of Miss ARMSTRONG, the former superintendent, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

YONKERS, N. Y.
Boarding School for Boys.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

MISS COMSTOCK

Will continue to receive a *limited* number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

JOHN W. THOMSON, A. M.,

PRIVATE TEACHER,
No. 70 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, SEPT. 7.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Trustees: Hon. James Pollock, LL. D., President; Capt. Wm. Apple, Vice-President; W. E. Barber, Esq., Secretary; James H. Orne, Esq., Treasurer; Rev. Richard Newton, D. D.; Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D.; Hon. Oswald Thompson, Hon. Chas. O'Neill, Hon. W. E. Lehman, Maj.-Gen. S. W. Crawford, Col. Wm. Bell Waddell, Major Wayne McVeagh, Messrs. Joseph B. Townsend, James L. Claghorn, Chas. B. Dungan, Geo. I. Russell, Wm. L. Springs, Addison May and T. B. Peterson.

Cadets may pursue an English, classical or scientific course of studies, at the option of parents. The academic staff is composed of twelve professors and instructors, who have been educated in our best institutions, and have had an extensive and successful experience in the training of youth. A graduate of the United States Military Academy, of experience and ability, conducts the military department. The moral and religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. ROGERS, Esq., a patron of the academy, at No. 80 Wall-st., New-York, or to
Col. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

ESSEX SEMINARY, ESSEX, CONN.—A boarding-school for boys—M. A. CUMMINGS, A. M., Principal; GILES POTTER, A. M., Associate Principal. Circulars at Crooks' Hotel, No. 74 Chatham-st., where the Principal may be seen on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, or a request for an interview left in their care will receive prompt attention.

INSTRUCTION WILL BE GIVEN IN the musical gymnastics in schools and colleges, by a graduate of the Normal Institute for Physical Education, having the best of references. Address WASHINGTON CHESTER, No. 831 Broadway.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. For circulars, address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR girls, White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. Principal, Mrs. R. B. SEARLES.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Stockbridge, Mass.—The Winter term will open TUESDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to
F. HOFFMAN, Principal.

SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, at Bay Side House, 39th-st., Brooklyn. French and Spanish spoken in the school. Principal, Prof. GEO. TREGENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY,
opposite Washington-square.
PRIMARY, COMMERCIAL, CLASSICAL,
prepares for College, Business, Naval School, West Point.

THE MISSES HOPKINS' ENGLISH AND French classes for young ladies and children, will reopen for the reception of pupils, Sept. 20, at No. 87½ West 26th-st., new No. 143, between 6th and 7th avs.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER French and English school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at No. 62 East 38th-st.

THE MISSES MASON WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, Sept. 20, at No. 116 West 21st-st., (old No. 74.)

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

MISS SCHENKBERG DESIRES TO fill a few vacancies in her class of young ladies, which will open Sept. 20, at No. 107 (old No. 65) West 21st-st.

MRS. BROWN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 71 West 23d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

ACADEMY OF NEW GYMNASTICS, NO 108 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., New-York. Opens Oct. 2. EMMA E. SMITH, Principal.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 11.

TEACHERS.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD, Mr. J. T. BIXBY, wishes to obtain one or two more private pupils to fit for college, or to instruct in the classics or English branches. He refers to the following of his former patrons: Douglas Robinson, Esq.; Chas. E. Butler, Esq.; Peter Kemble, Esq.; F. H. Wolcott, Esq.; Mrs. Lewis Livingston; also, to Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., and John M. Williams, Esq. Mr. BIXBY'S address is No. 38 Union-square.

A YOUNG LADY OF SEVEN YEARS' experience, possessing the highest testimonials from prominent institutions, would teach higher and lower English branches, piano, singing, drawing, ornamentals, at home, or as resident or visiting governess to families, individuals, classes or schools. Terms low. Box No. 20 Godfrey's Post-office, No. 833 Broadway.

A TEACHER OF EXPERIENCE WILL give private tuition in the Classics, Mathematics and English branches; highest reference. Address M. A., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.

To capitalists desirous of embarking in the brewing business, have a chance of purchasing a brewery in one of the Western States.

The proprietor, having made a handsome fortune in a few years, will be willing to sell out at any time, and impart a general knowledge of producing the best grades of malt liquors, which has brought the highest prices known in the American markets for the past ten years.

The Mash Tun is in full work at 200 bushels per day, and a malt-house adjoining equal to its acquirements.

All particulars known on application to G. W. C., Box No. 656 Post-office, Detroit, Mich.

N. B.—To prevent trouble, no one need apply who cannot control a capital of $40,000 or $50,000.

$20,000 TO $30,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, active or silent, to extend a first-class importing and shipping business. Profits large and capital secured against risk. Address immediately, MERCHANT, Box No. 3,157 New-York Post-office.

AN ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF 30 YEARS successful business with the South, desire to treat with a party or parties, possessing capital, for the succession of their business. Apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, & CO., No. 29 Barclay-st.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN OF large experience and some cash capital, desires to connect himself with a business of undoubted reputation. Address COMMERCE, Box No. 143 Post-office, Brooklyn.

POLITICAL.

AT A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS' Association of the 16th Ward, held on the 25th September, Messrs. William A. Boyd, J. B. Cohen, James McCullough, William Dowd and Edward P. Clark were appointed a committee to unite with similar committees from citizens' associations of other wards, for the nomination of Senatorial, Judicial and other candidates for the support of the people at the ensuing election.
B. L. SOLOMON, Chairman.
E. P. CLARK, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

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BANKERS.

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GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

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Coupons due 1st of November cashed in gold or currency without delay, by

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Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
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JANUARY, MARCH AND MAY COUPONS bought on liberal terms.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 1864,
Wanted by
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No. 19 New-st., and Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.

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Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

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Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

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WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA and JAMES GOLDIE, agents.

Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

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UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH,
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WELLS, FARGO & CO. EXPRESS,
AMERICAN EXPRESS.
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Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.

This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

WANTED,

SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY STOCK.
Apply to W. C. NOYES, No. 4 Pine-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the following UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS, of the loan of 1862, are missing, and the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, viz.:

14 BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Nos. 49,230, 2d series,
49,226, 2d series,
49,247, 2d series,
69,558, 2d series,
45,440, 2d series,
23,886, 2d series,
10,219, 1st series,
65,866, 1st series,
44,077, 1st series,
38,266, 3d series,
7,815, 4th series,
7,816, 4th series,
27,848, 4th series,
4,937, 4th series,

22 BONDS OF $500 EACH.

Nos. 39,211, 1st series,
17,463, 1st series,
20,228, 1st series,
23,331, 2d series,
35,704, 2d series,
35,696, 2d series,
35,697, 2d series,
35,698, 2d series,
35,699, 2d series,
35,700, 2d series,
35,701, 2d series,
35,702, 2d series,
35,703, 2d series,
24,575, 3d series,
18,787, 3d series,
20,627, 4th series,
25,112, 4th series,
29,462, 4th series,
2,298, 4th series,
43,457, 4th series,
27,096, 4th series,
35,705, 2d series,

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-York will take place at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., to decide upon the reduction of the capital stock of the company to $600,000.

The transfer books will close on the 3d day of October.
(Signed)
J. F. SCHEPLER,
C. HOLZAPFEL,
H. R. BALTZER,
EMIL SAUER,
WM. F. DRAKE. } Trustees.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST mortgage bondholders of the Vermont Valley Railroad Company will pay the coupons of Oct. 1, 1859, on and after SATURDAY, Sept. 30, 1865, upon presentation of the same at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls, Vermont. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the coupons will be paid for the space of one month, viz: From the 30th day of September to the 30th day of October, at the National Park Bank, in the City of New-York, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls.
Dated Sept. 20, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eighteen bonds, numbered as follows: 596, 574, 556, 47, 537, 376, 561, 211, 246, 292, 498, 98, 260, 122, 500, 589, 7, 141, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Highgate Petroleum Company of New-York will take place at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to decide upon the reduction of the Capital Stock of the Company to $300,000.

The transfer books will close on the 3d day of October.
[Signed]
I. F. SCHEPELER,
CHAS. HOLZAPFEL,
WM. F. DRANE,
WM. F. HEINS, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1865.

REMOVAL.—THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE Company, (late No. 33 Wall-st.,) have removed to No. 153 Broadway, third door above Liberty-street.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, due 1st October, will be paid at the office of McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A LIBERAL DISCOUNT, CITY rail bonds; also, city rail stocks for sale. Apply to S. R. JACOBS, No. 1 New-st., corner of Wall.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1865.

I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE SECRETARY of the Treasury to commence, on the 25th inst., the payment of the Coupons for the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, falling due on the 1st of November. When coupons are presented in numbers of thirty (30) or more, they must be accompanied by a schedule for examination, when checks will be given for them in the order in which they are received, as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN R. R. CO.,
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1865.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, No. 4, due Oct. 1, will be paid (less government tax) on presentation at the Company's Office, No. 37 William-st., New-York, on and after that date.
HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 18, 1865.

COUPONS OF ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD First Mortgage Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, free of government tax.
JAS. BERDAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 22, 1865.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD Income Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1865, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, on and after that date, less government tax.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO BONDS, known as the "School Bonds of 1854," are hereby notified that said bonds will be redeemed in United States gold coin at our office, at maturity, Nov. 1, 1865. Interest on the above bonds will cease from and after the above date.
LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1865.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA.—The Seven Per Cent. Land Mortgage Coupons of this company, due October 1, will be paid—less United States tax—at the Broadway Bank, New-York.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO.

OFFICE No. 8 PINE-st., Sept. 28, 1865.

The trustees of the Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company, have this day declared a regular monthly dividend of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.

on the capital stock of the company, and an EXTRA dividend of TWO PER CENT. from the net earnings of the company, for the month of September, payable on and after the 2d day of October prox. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to the 3d of October.
WILLIAM CLARKE, President.
O. M. BEACH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 7.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company have declared the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, inst., payable, free of government tax, on and after Oct. 16, prox., at the Banking-house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, to the shareholders registered in that city; and by the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close at 2 o'clock P. M., Sept. 30, inst., and will reopen Oct. 17, prox.

By order of the board.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1865.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend on the capital stock, as increased, of Four (4) Per Cent., out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and Two (2) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th October next.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 22d inst., and reopened on the morning of the 9th October next.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the directors of the Panama Railroad Company have resolved to issue the reserved stock of the company, amounting to two millions of dollars, to be distributed among the shareholders as may appear on the books of the company at the close of business on the 22d inst., in the proportion of two shares for each five shares then held.

Certificates of new stock will be ready for delivery on and after THURSDAY, Oct. 5.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of U. S. Government tax, has been declared payable 10th October next to the stockholders of this company, or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such at the closing of the Transfer Books. The Transfer Books will be closed on Monday, Oct. 2, and reopened on Wednesday, Oct. 11.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1865.

THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM Company will pay a dividend of Ten Per Cent. on and after MONDAY, Oct. 2. Transfer books will close on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, and reopen on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4. By order.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary

OFFICE UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 366 WASHINGTON-ST., Sept. 27, 1865.

THE UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-York will pay a dividend of TEN per cent. on and after Oct. 2. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 29 to Oct. 3.
ABIJAH CURTISS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1 Third-avenue.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, COMMENCING OCT. 1.

Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, Prest.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec'y.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

Allowed. Deposits made now or on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from that date.
M. D. VAN PELT, President,
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,200,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery—Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five percent on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHARLES PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GERMAN FARMER, by a middle-aged married man, with many years' experience in this country. Apply at the German Employment Office, No. 154 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, IN every town and neighborhood, to take orders for "The Great Labor-Saver;" a patented article that every family wants; will save ten times its cost yearly; agents are making $5 to $25 per day; only $3 to $10 capital required. Full particulars of the business sent to any address on receipt of six cents for circulars and return postage. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No 4,781 Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, A LADY OF experience to take the entire charge of a gentleman's household, and be companionable to an invalid lady; family is very small; best of reference required. Address Box No. 1,128 Post-office.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, TO GO TO THE country; highest wages for a competent person; Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 305 5th-av., Monday, between 1 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—COOK AND LAUNDRESS TO GO forty miles up the Hudson River, in a private family; wages $12 per month. Apply, with reference, between 11 and 1 o'clock Monday next, at 16 Cortlandt-st.

MUSIC CLERK WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED music clerk wanted in one of the largest music houses in New-York; the best of references required. Address Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 6, 1865,
at 11 o'clock A. M.,
at No. 15 State-st., New-York,
by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Agent—
— bales 4-4 Southern sheetings.
— bales ¾ Southern sheetings.
— bales sheetings, stripe.
— bales Osnaburghs.
— bales drills.
— bales gray cloth.
— bales bags.
18 bales yarn.
15 bales wool.
97 boxes clothing.

Goods can be examined and catalogues will be ready three days before the sale.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ACCOUNT OF UNDERWRITERS—

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
WILL SELL on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1865,
At 10½ o'clock, A. M.,
At No. 553 Front-st.:
200 barrels Gum Kowrie,
Immediately after,
At Jackson-slip,
300 barrels Gum Kowrie.

Goods can be examined any time previous to sale.

CLOSING SALES OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the month of October, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, TUESDAY of each week—100 horse each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
Philadelphia, SATURDAY of each week—100 mules each day.
Harrisburgh, TUESDAY of each week—100 mules each day.
Harrisburgh, THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
Reading, TUESDAY, Oct. 3—150 horses.
Greenburgh, FRIDAY, Oct. 13—150 horses.
Lancaster, THURSDAY, Oct. 19—150 horses.
Pittsburgh, THURSDAY, Oct. 26—150 horses.
Allentown, TUESDAY, Oct. 31—150 horses.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, TUESDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
Wilmington, FRIDAY of each week—100 mules each day.

MISSOURI.
St. Louis, Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10—150 mules each day.
St. Louis, Oct. 11, 12, 13 and 14—150 horses each day.
St. Louis, Oct. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30 and 31—150 mules each day.

GIESBORO, D. C.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.

No sales of mules will take place at WASHINGTON, D. C.

The animals to be sold in October are superior to any heretofore offered to the public. The majority of them are sound and serviceable.

It is expected that at this series of sales all the surplus government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CAR ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.

At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at M.:
Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.

At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:
One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.

At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:
Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks.
Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.

Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmond Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3:
Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomotive Engines, five (5) feet gauge, five (5) foot drivers, cylinders 16x24 inches; capacity of tank, 1,900 gallons.
Five (5) first-class Locomotives, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Ten (10) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.

The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
(late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.,)
Salesroom No. 28 Liberty-st., just below the Post-office.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1865, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 28 Liberty-st., between Nassau and William sts., a general assortment of household furniture, &c., removed for convenience of sale, viz.: Rosewood, walnut and oak suites, in brocatel, reps and haircloth, marble-top tables, etageres, mirrors, reps and lace curtains, walnut and enameled bedroom suites, dressing-bureau, card-tables, voltaire chairs and rockers, oak buffet extension table, paillasses, curled hair mattresses, pillows, office-desk and chairs, feather beds, fine velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, iron safe, "Lillie's patent," stoves, &c. Catalogues now ready at salesroom.

20,000 TO 30,000 TONS OF

PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1865.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of October next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO. Auctioneers, 20,000 to 30,000 tons of fresh mined "Pittston" Coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh, pro rata, during the month of October.

The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the Company's Coal, to be stated at the time of sale.

Terms: 50 cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of six cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT SING SING, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1865, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, SING SING—Large handsome house and about 9 acres of land, on Croton-av., 1½ miles from depot; house 38x52, and in good order; good barn, carriage-house, stable, &c.; grounds well laid out; choice fruit, shade and ornamental trees; scenery, both river and inland, unsurpassed; size of plot, 500 by 800 feet; immediate possession given.

Can be seen at any time by permit from the auctioneers.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton Agent,
1,300 bales New-Orleans and Mobile
COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in bale at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st., two days before the sale.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

Pursuant to a warrant of sale issued out of the United States District Court for the District of Vermont, I will sell at public auction, at the Custom-house in Burlington, in the said district, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, certain goods, wares and merchandise, to wit:
255 mink skins.
401 fitch skins.
30 bear skins.

Given under my hand at Chester, in said District of Vermont, this 23d day of September, A. D., 1865, and of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.
H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 5, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., for the purchase of 776 gallons BOURBON and 4,875 gallons RECTIFIED WHISKY, now in store at Newbern, and 886 gallons RECTIFIED WHISKY, now in store at Morehead City.

Bids will be received for the whole or any part (not less than one barrel) of each of the above lots.

The right to reject all bids is reserved.

Samples can be seen by applying to Capt. W. L. Baller, C. S., at Newbern, or Capt. G. W. Chandler, C. S., at Morehead City. Successful bidders will be required to remove the whisky before the 10th day of October. Terms, cash, on delivery, in government funds.

Proposals will have a copy of this advertisement attached and will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for the purchase of Whisky."
J. W. BARRIGER,
Captain and C. S., U. S. A., Chief C. S., Dept. of N. C

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the
Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the
Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registered 62 tons
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 390 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 537 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 280 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 422 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulnto No 2, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 194 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.

All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT. 12., AT 12 M., FOR THE
Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 788 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat Golden Era; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.

All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

NOTICE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1865.

All boats, &c., at New-Orleans and Mobile, for which bids are not accepted, will be offered at public auction, those at New-Orleans at that place on SATURDAY, the 7th day of October, and those at Mobile at that place on MONDAY, the 16th day of October. Due notice will be given of precise hour and locality of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF WHISKY.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY,
FORT MONROE, Va., Sept. 21, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) are invited and will be received by the undersigned at this depot until 12 O'CLOCK M. ON THE 13TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1865, for the sale of one thousand seven hundred and fifteen (1,715) barrels of whisky, more or less, as follows, viz.:

LOT NO. 1—Consisting of ten hundred and sixty-seven (1,067) barrels of Rectified Whisky, originally inspected in April, May and June, 1864, and January, 1865, containing about forty-two thousand three hundred and forty-five (42,345) gallons. Proposals for ten (10) barrels and upward of this lot will be received.

LOT NO. 2—Consisting of four hundred and sixty (460) barrels of Pure Copper Distilled and Superior Bourbon Whisky, originally inspected in February, 1865, containing about eighteen thousand four hundred and ninety-eight (18,498) gallons.

Proposals for five (5) barrels and upward of this lot will be received.

LOT NO. 3—Consisting of one hundred and twenty (120) barrels Pure Rye Whisky, originally inspected in February, 1865, containing about four thousand eight hundred (4,800) gallons.

Proposals for three (3) barrels and upward of this lot will be received.

LOT NO. 4—Consisting of sixty-three (63) barrels pure old Rye Whisky, originally inspected in February, 1865, containing about two thousand five hundred and twenty (2,520) gallons.

Proposals for two (2) barrels and upward of this lot will be received.

LOT No. 5.—Consisting of five (5) barrels pure Old Bourbon Whisky, originally inspected June, 1864, containing about (163) one hundred and sixty-three gallons.

Proposals for one (1) barrel and upward of this lot will be received.

The whisky was originally selected with great care, and is all pure and of prime quality. The rectified was designed for issue to troops in the field, and the Bourbon and Rye for sales to officers, and are equal if not superior to any whiskies now in the market; has all been regauged within the present month, and is in excellent order, packages being of the best quality.

Samples of the whisky can be seen and blank proposals can be obtained at the offices of the following-named officers of the Subsistence Department, viz:
Col. H. F. CLARKE, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S., New-York.
Brev. Brig.-Gen. THOS. WILSON, C. S., Baltimore, Md.
Major GEORGE BELL, C. S., Washington, D. C.
Capt. THOMAS C. SULLIVAN, C. S., Richmond, Va.
Capt. E. D. BRIGHAM, C. S., Boston, Mass.
Capt. J. B. WIGGINGS, C. S., Philadelphia, Pa.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any or all of the above lots, and to reject any proposals deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency within ten (10) days after notification of acceptance of bid and prior to delivery of the property.

A guaranty equal to one-half the amount proposed for must accompany the bid, signed by two (2) responsible parties.

When removing the whisky purchasers will provide their own transportation, and the government will load the vessels free of wharfage, dockage, or labor.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of their proposals. Brevet Brig.-Gen. Joseph Roberts, U. S. A., commanding at Fort Monroe, Va., or some other officer of rank, will be present at the opening of bids to represent absentees.
JAMES CURRY, Colonel and C. S. V.

FOR SALE.

CHATTANOOGA ROLLING MILL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR AND GENERAL MANAGER OF MILITARY RAILROADS U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1865.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept 13, 1865, to purchase the United States Military Railroad Rolling Mill at Chattanooga, Tenn., with the machinery, tools, buildings, fixtures and track connecting the rolling mill with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

The mill and machinery constructed to re-roll railroad iron, are entirely new, and of the most improved character.

For full description and details of operation, capacity, &c., apply in person or by letter to T. W. YARDLEY, Superintendent, Chattanooga, Tenn.

All bids should be indorsed, "Proposals to Purchase Chattanooga Rolling Mill."
D. C. McCALLUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
Director and General Manager
Military Railroads U. S.

No satisfactory bid having been received under the recent advertisement for the sale of the Chattanooga Rolling Mill, the time for receiving bids is extended to the 5th of October, 1865, same hour.
D. C. McCALLUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
Director and General Manager
Military Railroads U. S.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
No. 20 SOUTH-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 12, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 noon THURSDAY, Oct. 5, 1865, for the purchase of about ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY HEAD OF PRIME BEEF CATTLE, in lots of ten and upward.

These cattle are all in prime condition, having been on hand several months and fed daily with hay and corn, and are fully equal to any offered in market. So rare an opportunity for the purchase of extra fine beef is seldom found.

Proposals must state the number it is proposed to purchase, and the price per pound, gross.

The cattle to be weighed by the State Weigher on delivery, and the weights, as rendered by him, to be the standard by which the bills are to be settled.

Terms of sale cash in government funds. A deposit of fifty (50) per cent. to be made on notification of acceptance of bid, the balance to be paid when the cattle are delivered.

Successful bidders will be allowed ten days in which to remove their stock.

The cattle can be examined at any time from the date of this advertisement till Oct. 4, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. daily, at the United States Cattle Corral, adjoining the government hay scales on the Franklin road, near Baltimore.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids if they are deemed not advantageous to the United States.

The lots will be arranged numerically from Nos. 1 to 1,750, and the awards will be made in the same order, unless a particular lot may be designated in the bid. In no case will the skipping of numbers be allowed.

Proposals must be upon blank forms furnished at this office. Telegrams will not receive attention unless the same are prepaid.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Beef Cattle," sealed and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. THOMAS WILSON,
C. S. U. S. A.
W. H. PARKHURST, Captain and C. S.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country Cut this out

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 25.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

LAFAYETTE	A. BOCANDE	FRIDAY	Oct. 13
EUROPE	A. DUCHESNE	FRIDAY	Nov. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,430	
SCOTLAND	3,430	Trapp.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Hall.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

QUEEN	SATURDAY, Sept. 16
HELVETIA	SATURDAY, Sept. 23
ERIN	SATURDAY, Sept. 30
VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, Oct. 7

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship ALEPPO, Capt. MACAULEY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 11th October. Cabin passage, $80, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 26
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Sept. 30
CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 4
ETNA	SATURDAY	Oct. 7

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain. ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.

BRITANNIA	SATURDAY, Oct. 7
CALEDONIA	SATURDAY, Oct. 21

Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. E. DIXON, will sail as above, from Pier No. 3 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 12. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave Oct. 12.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO—CALLING AT ST. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia.—The steamship *Costa Rica* not being quite ready, the first-class steamship HAVANA will take her place, and will sail on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at noon, from Pier No. 43 North River.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
QUAKER CITY.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The favorite and very fast steamship
GRANADA, R. BAXTER, Master,
will leave on Wednesday, Oct. 4.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—COMMERCIAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FAIRBANKS........ALEX. HUNTER, Commander.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE..JAS. S. ROBBINS, Commander.

The splendid A 1 steamship FAIRBANKS is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st., and will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 5, at 4 o'clock P. M. Superior accommodations for passengers. Goods forwarded to Fayetteville and all interior places by BRADLEY & WOEHLER, Agents at Wilmington.

For freight or passage, apply to PIERSON & COLLINS, No. 47 South-st., or to JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M., ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Captain KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, OCT. 5.—Side-wheel steamer ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River. FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, $50 | SECOND CABIN PASSAGE, $28.

Passenger accommodations superior, and well ventilated. Freight at very low rates, having large cargo space. For passage or freight apply to the COASTWISE COMPANY, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON.

Steamers PHILADELPHIA and FLAG follow 14th and 25th inst.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First-class,	Second-class,	Third-class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch a first-class steamship

ON THE 20TH OF OCTOBER, AT NOON,

from Pier No. 29 North River, at the above low prices. For passage, apply at the office of the company, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, via Isthmus of Panama. LOWER PASSAGE RATES, COMMENCING JULY 1, 1865.

The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company will dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 2........NEW-YORK........TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with COLORADO.)
Oct. 16........OCEAN QUEEN........SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW and staunch side-wheel steamship CITY OF PROVIDENCE, 900 tons burden, DAVID P. DAVIS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14 East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY & NEPHEW, Agents, No. 62 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY, No. 41 Chambers-st.—Passports from the Department of State indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, and the NORTHERN LIGHT, WM. WEIR, Commander, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

The R. R. CUYLER will follow.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES, with immediate possession. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, combining all the advantages of a city mansion, being the property of the late Joseph Noble, corner of Broadway and Gates-av., Brooklyn; accessible by Roosevelt and Grand sts. ferries to South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., thence by Broadway railroad every five minutes.

Consisting of a frame house, 40x50 feet, filled in with brick, two stories and attic, with good cellar under all; with excellent furnace, gas and Ridgewood water throughout, with two wings on the rear.

Hot and cold grapery, conservatory and forcing-house, grape arbors, fruit trees and small fruits in great variety, quantity and quality.

Stable, carriage-house, hennery, &c. Can be seen by applying on the premises, or to the executors, Room No. 35 Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 100 ACRES, OR MORE if required, in Union County, New-Jersey, within 20 miles of Jersey City ferry. The same is under a good state of cultivation, is well adapted for grazing or dairy farming; has a large dwelling and two small cottages for farm hands, two barns, henery, grainary, wagon-house, &c.; two small orchards; also, fruit trees of various kinds. Possession can be had immediately. Stock and farming implements, together with the farm, will be sold on favorable terms. For further particulars apply to
J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON the east bank of the Hudson, 2½ miles north of Fishkill, and one mile south of Carthage Station, containing 43½ acres, with extensive water front and fine view up and down the river. On the premises is a commodious house, built of brick, stuccoed, with French roof, having the usual conveniences of a first-class house; the outbuildings are mostly of brick, quite extensive and conveniently arranged. For further particulars apply to R. P. HART, on the premises.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY PHILADELPHIA basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 35 West 33d-st., with all of the modern improvements, in good repair, with possession this Fall; furniture can be purchased if desired.

Positively no admittance without an order. For permits and particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, ABOUT 12 acres, handsomely situated on the river, commanding one of the finest views between New-York and Albany; is capable of indefinite improvement, or would make a handsome place with moderate expense; it would accommodate four parties wishing to build together, there being four handsome sites for buildings. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, three-story brick house No. 269 Union-st., South Brooklyn, high stoop, front basement imitation of oak, range, washroom, stationary tubs, halls imitation of marble, bathroom, gas and all modern improvements in good order; lot, 22 by 100; house, 22 by 50. Apply on the premises.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—TWO in Union-st., between Court and Smith; all modern improvements; price $7,000; immediate possession. Apply on the premises, No. 293. Also, two frame houses in Ryerson-st., filled in with brick; all modern improvements; 12 rooms in each house; price $4,500; terms easy. Apply at No. 152 Ryerson-st.
P. WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, AN ENGLISH basement house, five stories, with basement and subcellar, besides an extension three stories high, newly overhauled and painted; furnished or unfurnished; all the rooms are large. Apply to E. C. LORD, No. 36 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO HANDSOME BROWN-STONE houses, and two brick houses in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, near ferries; possession immediately; great bargain. J. ELLIOTT, No. 79 Cedar-street, Room No. 15.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, in West 23d-st., 25 feet front; will be sold with the furniture, and immediate possession given. Price $25,000. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT WITH ABOUT FOUR acres of land, handsomely laid out and well shaded, ten minutes' walk from depot, on high ground, at Elizabeth, New-Jersey; price $16,000. Address Box No. 149 Post-office, Elizabeth, New-Jersey.

A FARM FOR SALE.—157 ACRES IN TOMPkins County, N. Y., near Cayuga Lake, with large and pleasantly located dwelling-house and numerous outbuildings; possession immediately. Address S. B. WHEELOCK, Jacksonville, Tompkins Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN, a three-story extra wide house; is in perfect order; all the improvements; lot 133⅓ feet deep. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York, or No. 18 Second-place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-house, No. 23 University-place; size 27 by 80 feet. The purchaser can have the privilege of using the furniture (which is elegant and costly) during the coming winter. Apply to HOMER MORGAN.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES on Murray Hill with immediate possession. For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone basement house, complete order; newly and elegantly furnished; West 42d-st.; immediate possession and very cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 4 Charlton-st., forming an L, running through to Macdougal-st.; 21 feet on Charlton-st., 19 on Macdougal-st. Price $9,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN—To let till May 1, next; cottage-built house, 2½ stories, eligibly and favorably located, on line of city railroad, within walking distance of the ferries, containing the modern improvements, gas, water, &c., handsomely furnished. Possession immediate. Agents and brokers will not apply. Address E. O. B., Box No. 1,917 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BUILDING, COVERING nine lots of ground, with a front on three streets, and a railroad running from the dock to and through it, admirably suited for storage or manufacturing purposes. Call on C. KELSEY, Union Stores, or No. 19 Strong-place, South Brooklyn. Also, a small one-story and basement building, with two lots.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, A very fine three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, beautifully furnished, between 5th and 6th avs., above 42d-st.; also, first-class full size brown-stone house, completely furnished, on Madison-av.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, 6 TO 12 MONTHS, A pleasant residence, near Sing Sing, ten minutes from railroad; river view; southern exposure, unusually well sheltered; ten acres in lawn, trees, &c.; gardener's house and barn; will be rented to a small family on moderate terms. Address H., Station G.

TO LET—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A nice high-stoop house in Broome, near Varick; neighborhood good; immediate possession; furniture new.
BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—NO. 12 and No. 58 9th-st., to small private families only. Rent $400 per month. For permit to see apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—A PRIVATE HOUSE near 5th-av., from November till May. Terms $600 per month. Address with real name R. B., box No. 161, *Times* Office.

TO RENT—IN FAIRFIELD, CONN., A COMpletely furnished house, with stable, horse, carriage and cow. Rent $85 per month, Apply to J. YEOMAN, No. 138 Pearl-st.

TO LEASE—TO A STRICTLY PRIVATE family at $300 per month, a first-class house, 28 by 70 feet, except doctor's office. No. 15 West 20th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT TARRYtown, for eight months, to a small family. Possession immediately. Inquire of J. ROMER, No. 174 West-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; A large pleasant room, nicely furnished; suitable for two young gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 132 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND two ladies, for the Winter, in a pleasant part of the city; private family preferred. Address, with full particulars and terms, which must be low, R. W., Box No. 398 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—FOR A YOUNG LADY, in a strictly private family; price not to exceed $50 per month; best of references required and given. Address D. H. B. D., Box No. 4,421 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman; between 10th and 25th-sts.; good recommendation. Address C., box No. 120 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, OF GOOD business and social position, desires a medium-sized, comfortably furnished room in a modern house with first-class board; location above 14th-st., west of 3d-av.; the best of references given and required. Address, with terms, &c., J. P. H., No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 26.

A PRIVATE TABLE AND ONE OR TWO spacious furnished or unfurnished floors can be had by a party of high standing, willing to pay liberally for a strictly first-class home, with all its appointments unexceptionable. Address, with name, BURT, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

A PARTY OF THREE OR MORE YOUNG men, church members, and of strictly moral characters, wish permanent board, (breakfast, and dinner at 6 o'clock,) in a plain family where there are no boarders; references exchanged. Address J., Box 1,890 Post-office.

ROOM WITH BOARD WANTED BY two young men in the vicinity of Astor-place. Address, stating terms and location, W., care of Davis, Collamore & Co., No. 479 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS—CHOICE SUITES OF furnished rooms for gentlemen, in the first-class house, No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison Park.

FIFTH-AVENUE FIRST-CLASS ACCOMmodations for a family can be had by applying at the drug-store, corner of Broadway and 28th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

DIRECTOR........MAX MARETZEK.

ON MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 2,
AND
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 3,
(FOURTH AND FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS,)
will be produced Petrella's new and popular opera,
IONE;
OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
First appearance in America of the new Prima Donna,
MLLE. ENRICHETTA BOSISIO.
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS.
Reappearance of the favorite tenor,
SIGNOR MAZZOLENI.
SIGNOR BELLINI,
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI.
CONDUCTOR........MAX MARETZEK.
ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4—SIXTH OPERA NIGHT,
ERNANI.
ON THURSDAY, Oct. 5—OPERA IN BROOKLYN,
IONE.

BLIND TOM AT DODWORTH HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, 1865.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager........G. L. Fox
New Sensation Drama,
THE AVALANCHE.
Whalley, Mestayer, Marden, Mlle. Martinetti, Miss R. Denvil, St. Maur, Mrs. Welsh Edwards.
PANTOMIME—THE RED GNOME.
G. L. Fox, Timothy, C. K. Fox, Mlle. Martinetti.
DRAMA—THE SANCTUARY.
C. Foster, Miss Sarah Steele, Mr. Wilkins.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

514 Broadway. 514
First appearance of the Cuban wonder,
SIG. LOUIS VAYO.
MONDAY, Oct. 2, and every evening during the week.
THE FALL OF MEXICO. MONSTER CONCERT.
Bounty Jumpers. The Nerves. Haunted House.
The Stranger. Mississippi Fling.
Champion Clog Dance. Silver Trumpet, &c.
By the Star Troupe of the World.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON......BEGINS AT 8
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.
Director of Amusements........Mr. N. AUSTIN
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING.
GRAND MATINEES
ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 2½.
IMMENSE, UNQUALIFIED
AND UNANIMOUSLY ADMITTED,
BY PRESS AND PUBLIC,
SUCCESS, SUCCESS,
OF EL NINO EDDIE,
the child wonder of the world, both as equestrian and tight-rope performer, and
THE MAMMOTH AND MATCHLESS
GALAXY OF STAR ARTISTS,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC,
ACROBATIC AND PANTOMIMIC,
CONCEDED TO BE
THE MOST SUPERB ARRAY
OF GENIUS AND TALENT
ever presented to
THE NEW-YORK PUBLIC.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
NEW ACTS, NEW WONDERS,
NEW AND MARVELOUS FEATS,
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
NEW COMIC BALLET PANTOMIME,
THE BARBER AND THE BEADLE,
in which the entire company will appear.

NOTICE.—The special attention of heads of families is directed to the
MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
when the performances are identical with those of the evening.

Prices of Admission—Boxes and Dress Circle, 50 cents; children half price; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Box Office open from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE FOUR LAST PERFORMANCES.
HERRMANN, PRESTIDIGITATEUR.

Mr. HERRMANN has the honor to announce that he will give positively his last performances of
NECROMANTIC EASTERN DELUSIONS
on the following evenings:
THURSDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 5 and 7.
THURSDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 12 and 14.

Mr. HERRMANN begs to assure his friends and the public that, having made arrangements to visit Havana and Mexico, the above-mentioned are the only entertainments he can give previous to his departure.

The programme will be varied each evening, and will comprise twelve of the best tricks of his repertoire.

THE ORCHESTRA OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

Admission 75 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. Family Circle 50 cents. Private Boxes from $6 to $12. The sale of tickets will commence on Thursday, Sept. 7, at the Academy of Music and at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's, No. 543 Broadway, and Root & Anthony, No. 21 Nassau-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW VOLUME OF
THE
SUNDAY MAGAZINE,
Edited by
THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D.,
COMMENCES ON OCT. 1.

ANNALS OF A QUIET NEIGHBORHOOD.
By THE VICAR.
Will appear in THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

JOURNAL OF A TOUR THROUGH PALESTINE.
By WILLIAM HANNA, D. D.
Will appear in THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

OUR FATHER'S BUSINESS; OR, INCENTIVES TO DO GOOD.
By THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D.
Will appear in THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

LEGAL BUSINESS IN SOUTHERN CITIES.—CHAUNCEY B. RIPLEY, Counsellor at Law, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, attends personally to collecting, and other legal business, in Southern cities.

LADIES REQUIRING THE SERVICES of a confidential medical adviser, should call on Dr. CHANNING, No. 16 Lispenard-st. Cures guaranteed; charges moderate.

PIG IRON.—550 TONS No. 1 SUMMERLEE Scotch pig iron for sale by G. & J. KNOX & CO., No. 131 Pearl-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth street with trap block.

For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter in Fifty-third street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

For building a sewer in Gansevoort-street, from West to Harlem River.

For laying crosswalks at the junction of Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For laying crosswalks at southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, piece and parcels of land, situated on both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of one-half the block east side of Third-avenue, from the centre of Third-avenue and on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street to the centre of Eighty-sixth-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

Also, all the lots known as Ward numbers four thousand one hundred and sixty, four thousand two hundred and five and four thousand four hundred and twenty-three, in the Ninth Ward.

Also all the lots on the south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the middle of the block east of Eighth-avenue to the middle of the block west of Eighth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, }
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Board of Assessors.
DANIEL D. CONOVER, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 20, 1865.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York.—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above collection district for the year beginning May 1, 1865, has been received from the assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 20th day of October ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of November, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1864. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th day of September, 1865, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of October, 1865:

A Panel of 100 Petit Jurors for Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part 1.

A Panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two Panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 2 and 3.

Two Panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two Panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
WILLIAM C. CONNER, Clerk.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for housekeeping for a family of four adults, in a house containing modern improvements, situated between 3d and 28th sts., 1st and 5th avs.; best of reference given. Address, with full particulars, M. W. F., Station D, Bible House.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress........MRS. JOHN WOOD.
Stage Manager........J. H. SELWYN.

ON MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 2,
will be produced the grand, original, spectacular, sensation drama of intense interest, entitled
LOLAH,
in three tableaux, written expressly for
MISS LUCY RUSHTON,
who will have the honor of making her first appearance in America.

The whole resources of the establishment have been for several months actively employed in its production at AN ENORMOUS OUTLAY.

THE STUPENDOUS SCENERY
has been invented and painted by that famed artist,
MR. HAYES.
Mechanical effects by........MR. W. SANDERS.
Properties and appointments by........MR. W. HENRY.
THE NEW AND ELABORATE COSTUMES,
by Mr. BULLOCK and assistants.
Ballet arranged by........Monsieur GOSSI.

The GORGEOUS and MAGNIFICENT INDIAN COSTUME of Miss LUCY RUSHTON, designed and executed at a great outlay, by the European celebrity, Dickwynkie.

The music has been composed and arranged by........MR. T. BAKER.

The piece has been produced under the special superintendence of MRS. JOHN WOOD.

FIRST TABLEAU.

AT SEA.—Main deck of the "Zelindiana," East Indiaman, bound from Southampton to Calcutta........Hayes.

CHARACTERS.

Capt. Sternhold........Mr. C. Morton
Rattlin (boatswain)........Mr. E. Gillet
Splicer and Marlin, } Sailors. ....Mr. J. S. Brown / Mr. J. Peak
Peter Pugnashus (a passenger)........Mr. James Lewis
Male and female passengers, sailors, Lascars, apprentices, cabin-boy, steward, &c.
MRS. CRAVEN—a passenger........Miss LUCY RUSHTON
Lucy—her child........Miss M. Phelps

Life on Board Ship—Capt. Sternhold's Persecution of Mrs. Craven—Terrific Storm—Judgment of Heaven—Consternation of Capt. Sternhold.

Fourteen Years are supposed to elapse prior to the
SECOND TABLEAU.
The Palm Tree Island in the Indian Ocean....Mr. Hayes

CHARACTERS.

Potoloska—Chief of a Tribe........Mr. T. J. Hind
Orianko—A Tiger Hunter........Mr. G. H. Kenway
Chiakee, an inhabitant........Mr. J. Blake
Peter Pugnashus, named "Keibeh"........Mr. J. Lewis
Lieut. Ormond, U.S. ship Washington..Mr. G. T. Fawcett
Mrs Somerton, Mother of Mrs. Craven........Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
Adele Craven, granddaughter to Mrs. Somerton........Miss Kate Newton
LOLAH, the Island Goddess...Miss LUCY RUSHTON
Natives of the Island, Dancing Girls, Attendants, &c., &c.

Break of day on the Island—Appearance of Lolah—Morning Prayer—Her Song—Grand Ballet d'action—The Stranger—Revolt of the Natives—Lolah's Threat—Recognition—Lolah's Dream verified—Arrival of the U. S. ship Washington—Final departure of Lolah from the Palm Tree Island—Farewell!

An interval of two years elapse previous to the
THIRD TABLEAU.
NEW-YORK—A drawing-room in the house of Mrs. Somerton.

CHARACTERS.

Lord Ravenscore, an English nobleman...Mr. C. Morton
Newell Bertram, in love with Lucy Craven,........Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Godfrey Clutterbuck, lover of Adele Craven,........Mr. G. W. Garrison
Peter Pugnashus, a heavy swell........Mr. Lewis
James, a footman........Mr. J. Odell
Mrs. Somerton, grandmother to Lucy and Adele,........Mrs. Gilbert
Adele Craven........Miss Kate Newton
LUCY CRAVEN........MISS LUCY RUSHTON
Guests, male and female servants, &c.

Mystery—Lucy's unaccountable aversion to Lord Ravenscore—The invitation to the ball—Peter's instructions—Arrival of Lord Ravenscore—The lion is bearded by the lamb—The Indian girl's startling alternation—The duel in ——; Retribution.

Doors open at 7¼. Performances commence at 7¾.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

444. AMERICAN THEATRE. BROADWAY.

Manager and Proprietor........R. W. BUTLER
This week the bill will undergo an entire revival.
THE GREAT TROUPE,
composed of all the leading artists of the day, will appear
IN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL ACTS, &c.
CHARLEY WHITE, THOMPSON and KEARNS,
JAS. F. WAMBOLD, WM. SCOTT,
Chas. B. Reynolds, J. Harrison, Master Tommy, &c.
THE MAGNIFICENT BALLET TROUPE.
MLLE. CAROLINA,
the accomplished vocalist.
BILLY HOMES,
the best comic vocalist of the day.
All the prominent artists will appear.
(See small bills.)
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
MATINEE ON EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BLIND TOM AT DODWORTH HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, 1865.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1865.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
PASSENGER LINES FOR CAMDEN, MANCHESTER AND LONG BRANCH.

The steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. SEELY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

AT 11:45 A. M., EXPRESS LINE FOR CAMDEN DIRECT,
taking passengers for Port Monmouth, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squan, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Shamong, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Otsion, Jackson, and all stations on Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

Excursion ticket, good for three days, $3.

At 4:15 P. M., Way Passenger Line for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch and intermediate stations.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE CAMDEN AND NEW-YORK.

Leave New-York at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Camden 1:30 P. M. next day.

Leave Camden at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York 4 A. M. next day.

Freight taken at low rates. Apply to S. C. HASTY, Local Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. S. SNEDEN, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after Sept. 23, 1865, trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6 and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M., and 5 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 7:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., and 5:40 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

25 CENTS MONTHLY, PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED,
THE
SUNDAY MAGAZINE,
Edited by
THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D.,
Author of "The Gospel in Ezekiel," etc., etc.

ANY BOOKSELLER OR NEWS AGENT will supply
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SUNDAY MAGAZINE,
Edited by
THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D.,
Author of "The Gospel in Ezekiel," etc., etc.;
Or orders may be sent to the publishers,
ALEXANDER STRAHAN & CO.,
No. 178 Grand-st., New-York.

B. H. TICKNOR.
No. 823 Broadway,
keeps constantly on hand all the new BOOKS AND GAMES. Ladies' STATIONERY, FIELD and PARLOR CROQUET, etc., etc.
Orders by mail promptly answered.

A BOOK ON STRICTURE, PILES, FISTULA, and thirty other diseases, mailed for 25 cents.
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon, No. 2 Union-square.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
SPLENDID ATTRACTION.
Engagement for a limited period of
MISS SALLIE PARTINGTON,
the charming and brilliant
COMEDIENNE, DANSEUSE, AND VOCALIST,
who will appear, after the absence of four years, in a variety of
NOVEL AND PLEASING REPRESENTATIONS.
AFTERNOON AT 3.
The musical drama, in two acts, of
ASMODEUS.
CARLO BROSCHI, with songs........MISS SALLIE PARTINGTON.
To conclude with the elegant comedietta,
IS HE JEALOUS?
EVENING, AT 7½.
The romantic military drama, the
ROLL OF THE DRUM,
a story of the French Revolution.

Messrs. H. Dailey, T. Hadaway, J. Bridgman, W. L. Jamison, J. J. Collins, H. E. Johnson, E. Haviland, M. Vigotty, R. Anderson, T. S. Atkins, E. Stevens, T. Soutain, Mrs. J. J. Prior, W. L. Jamison, G. Melville, Misses Jennie Cleaver, appear.

After which the excellent farce of
OUR SALLIE.
MISS SALLIE WARFIELD, "OUR SALLIE," with songs and dances, MISS SALLIE PARTINGTON.
After drama, AFTERNOON and EVENING,
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
COMIC DANCE—MASTER TIMOTHY.
FAVORITE BALLAD—MISS BELLE FISHER.
OVER 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
THE IDENTICAL LINCOLN LOG-CABIN
built by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in Macon County, Illinois, in 1830, and in which he resided for two years.
THREE of the TALLEST GIANTS in the world,
THE LARGEST FAT WOMAN LIVING,
AND PRETTIEST CIRCASSIAN GIRL EVER SEEN.
BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS,
TWO STEAM GLASS ENGINES in motion.
Prof. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
THREE-HORNED BULL.
Cosmoramas, Stereoscopticons, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Mammoth Turtle, &c.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

BLIND TOM AT DODWORTH HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, 1865.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
A comedy, in five acts, the
DOUBLE
GALLANT,
By Colly Cibber.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, CORRECT COSTUMES AND SPLENDID CAST.
PERIOD, 1707.

In which will appear Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Ringgold, Mr. George Holland, Mr. John Sefton, Mr. Norton, Mr. Wright, Mr. Browne, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Pope, Mr. Graham, Mr. Ward, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Green, Miss K. Barrett, Miss St. Clair.

The play concluding with a MINUET and COUNTRY DANCE, by all the characters, arranged by Mr. Grossi.

TUESDAY	The SERF
WEDNESDAY	The DOUBLE GALLANT
THURSDAY	The SERF
FRIDAY	The SERF
SATURDAY	The DOUBLE GALLANT

A NEW DRAMA
and
A NEW FIVE-ACT COMEDY
Are also in preparation.
Treasurer........Mr. THEODORE MOSS
Doors open 7½; begins at 8.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor........MR. J. W. LINGARD.
MONDAY, OCT. 2, 1865.
Last week of the engagement of
MR. E. EDDY.
The Grand Spectacular Drama of
FAUSTUS;
OR, THE DEMON OF THE DRACHENFELS.
Mr. EDDY........as........Mephistopheles.
The Romantic Drama of
THE BLUE DWARF.
Mr. WALTER GRISDALE as........The Blue Dwarf.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.

Choice seats reserved in parquette and balcony; also for Niblo's, Wallack's, Winter Garden, &c., &c., can be had at bookstand, reading-room Fifth-avenue Hotel.

IRVING HALL—OLIVE LOGAN.

Mr. Harrison takes pleasure in announcing that he has engaged
MISS OLIVE LOGAN,
The Celebrated Actress,
For two readings, at Irving Hall, (prior to her appearance at the Broadway Theatre, Oct. 9,) on
TUESDAY, Oct. 3,
AND
THURSDAY, Oct. 5.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

THE GREAT FAIR.

SUPERB BILLIARD DEMONSTRATION.

In order to properly test the fine billiard table now on exhibition at the thirty-sixth annual fair of the American Institute, the committee have invited Messrs. Pierre Carme, Michael Phelan, John McDevitt and Edward Cahill to demonstrate its merits. These gentlemen having accepted the invitation, the *seance* will take place on TUESDAY next, the 3d of October. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock, Prof. Carme has promised to make some of his extraordinary kiss, fly, force and other remarkable shots on both of these occasions.

Seats have been prepared in the gallery, and will be reserved for ladies on this occasion.

GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION

OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Held daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the
ARMORY ON 14TH-ST., near 6th-av., N. Y.
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF INVENTIONS,
MACHINERY IN MOTION,
MANUFACTURES,
PAINTINGS, FRUITS, FLOWERS, &c.
Dodworth's 22d regiment band engaged.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—Forty styles; one to twelve stops; $80 to $1,000. THIRTY-FIVE GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded us. See circulars for printed testimony from two hundred and fifty most prominent organists and artists that our instruments are unequaled. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.

"A Holy Calm, a Peace Divine," Sacred Song, by Wm. Vincent Wallace. Price 35 cents.

"Sweet Spirit Hear My Prayer," from Wallace's opera Lurline; transcribed for the piano by Charles Fradel. Price 40 cents.

"Wedding Lancers," as played by Bernstein's Band; composed by Paul Steinhagen. Price 40 cents.

Water Fall Galop; by Paul Steinhagen. Price 50 cents.

Published by
WILLIAM HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway.

MR. J. S. THOMPSON, PROFESSOR OF Singing, will resume giving lessons on MONDAY, Oct. 2. Pupils wishing to receive either private or class lessons should apply immediately. His great success is cultivation of the voice and reading music at sight. Residence No. 139 8th-st., near Broadway.

A first-class soprano would accept a position in a church choir.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE and upright pianos, melodeons, harmoniums and cabinet organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired, boxed and shipped.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

TEN 7-OCTAVE, FIRST-CLASS, BOSTON make pianos for sale at low prices for cash. Monthly installments received for the same at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

PIANOS! PIANOS!—EMPIRE CITY PIANOforte Company's Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 178 Prince-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

A NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE ARRANGEMENT FOR BOSTON AND EASTERN TRAVEL BY THE STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot. First train from Groton at 2 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all trains East and North. Second express train at 4 A. M., stopping only at Kingston, Providence and Mansfield, arriving in Boston at 7½ A. M., giving passengers undisturbed sleep. Third accommodation train at 7¼ A. M., arriving in Boston at 12:45. Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and all points North and West via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier at foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landings on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Ag't, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

PEOPLE'S OPPOSITION LINE OF STEAMERS FOR BOSTON—Fare $3; to Providence and Newport, $1 50, from Chambers-st. Pier, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 P. M.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
MONDAY, and EVERY NIGHT,
will be presented
Tom Taylor's world-renowned comedy of sentiment, fun and frolic, called
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
WITH
MR. J. S. CLARKE
AS
ASA TRENCHARD.
New Scenery, by Witham; new and beautiful Furniture and Appointments, and a fine distribution of the characters.
MR. JOHN DYOTT
(first appearance this season,)
AS
ABEL MURCOTT.
MR. CHARLES PETERS
AS
BINNEY, THE BUTLER
(originally acted by him.)
MR. W. S. ANDREWS
AS
LORD DUNDREARY,
(successfully performed by him in many of our principal cities.)
MISS ROSE EYTINGE
AS
FLORENCE TRENCHARD.
MRS. C. WALCOT, Jr.,
AS
MARY MEREDITH.
MISS MARY CARR
AS
MRS. MOUNTCHESSINGTON.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—MONDAY.

SECOND AND LAST WEEK
OF
MADAME CELESTE.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
Of the Great Military Drama,
THE FRENCH SPY.

The *Herald*, Sept. 29, says:

"She is now, as much as she was ten years ago, the mistress of the situation in pantomime. In her costuming, as well as her acting in the drama presented last night, there was observable a delicacy which must have been most agreeable to the refined and cultivated audience present."

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY NIGHTS,
The sensational Drama of
"THE WOMAN IN RED."
Rudija........Mme. Celeste

FRIDAY, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MME. CELESTE,
and most positively her last appearance but one.
MONDAY, Oct. 9,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
supported by
MISS OLIVE LOGAN,
will appear in a new comedy, expressly written for him, and never before performed in New-York, entitled
SAM.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,

No. 472 Broadway, above Grand.
MONDAY, Oct. 2, and during the week.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
The Excelsior Troupe in the following comic acts:
LES MISERABLES, OR OLD TIME'S ROCKS,
THE POWER OF MUSIC,
PRESTIDIGATATOR. JACK CADE.
Messrs. DAN BRYANT, Eph Horn, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Neil Bryant, with the entire troupe in their plantation acts.
Parquet, 50c.; Gallery, 30c. To commence at 7¾.

BLIND TOM AT DODWORTH HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, 1865.

No. 807 Broadway!
GRAND EXHIBITION
of the VICTORIA REGIA
open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINE ARTS.

THE SPECIMEN COPY OF PHILP & SOLOMON'S magnificent work, "Rays of Sunlight from South America," price $100, is on view daily, from 2 to 4, at No. 200 Broadway, Room No. 20. Subscription list now open.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

NO. 212 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK,
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on MONDAY, THURSDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS, commencing Oct. 2.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, commencing Oct. 3. Afternoon for children. Evening for gentlemen. Primary Class in Brooklyn, under the instructions of Mr. F. DODWORTH, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and SATURDAY MORNING. For terms, &c., send for circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

Everett Rooms, corner 34th-st. and Broadway, will open on SATURDAY, Oct. 7. Circulars may be had of E. D. Lawrence, No. 1,296 Broadway.

C. H. RIVERS BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. Gentlemen TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. Children WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. Send for a circular. Twenty-five cents for a pamphlet containing the German cotillion and fashionable quadrilles.

BALLETMASTER DUMAR'S PRIVATE Dancing Academy, No. 4 West 24th-st., near Broadway, now open every day for ladies, gentlemen and children. Six dances taught perfectly in six lessons.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st., will reopen for classes, on SATURDAY, Oct. 21; private lessons given every day for those who wish to learn quickly.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment, in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First.* That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JOHN K. HACKETT, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, number eighty-two Nassau-st., (room number 37,) in this city, on or before the eighteenth day of October, 1865; and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said eighteenth day of October, 1865, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at eleven o'clock A. M. *Second.* That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the thirty-first day of October, 1865. *Third.* That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land lying and being on Ninetieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, and between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Ninetieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and *Fourth.* That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of November, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1865.
JOHN K. HACKETT, }
GEORGE WILKES, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM CAULDWELL, }

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-third-street from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby given notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First.* That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Joseph C. Skaden, Esq., our chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (room No. 37) in this city, on or before the eighteenth day of October, 1865; and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within ten week days, next after the said eighteenth day of October, 1865, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at eleven o'clock A. M. *Second.* That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us, in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the thirty-first day of October, 1865. *Third.* That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-third-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-third-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and *Fourth.* That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of November, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, September 14, 1865.
JOSEPH C. SKADEN, }
BENJAMIN GALBRAITH, } Commissioners.
JOSEPH N. BARNES, }

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the land, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, that we have completed our estimate and appraisal in the above entitled matter, and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a General Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1865, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed—and that a copy of our said report has been deposited in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department in the City of New-York, and at our office, No. 83 Nassau-st., (Room No. 20,) for the inspection of parties interested therein.—Dated New-York, Sept. 13, 1865.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, }
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, } Commissioners.
HENRY L. HOGUET, }

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE [illegible].

The Lion Park [illegible] from a [illegible] Boarding-House—Justice [illegible] and Unjust [illegible] Complaints—Police [illegible] for the Week Ending Sept. 30.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON AND M'MURRAY.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, 1865.

Many of the one hundred and seven complaints of the day were brought by civilians who manifestly do not comprehend the rights and duties of policemen. Mr. EDWARD P. DAY, of Thirteenth-street and [illegible], Brooklyn, who has notified the Board of Commissioners that he dissents from their ruling, and intends to bring a civil suit against Patrolman WILLIAM MCINTYRE, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, for forcibly taking him into custody for violating a corporation ordinance, is one of the

CLEARLY MISTAKEN COMPLAINTS,

if the testimony of several credible witnesses is to be accepted. He alleged that Policeman MCINTYRE, with whom he had previously had difficulty, maliciously arrested him on a spurious charge of violation of a corporation ordinance, and was guilty of unwarrantable violence in taking him to the Gowanus police-station. The officer, defending, proved that Mr. DAY had violated an ordinance, and that he had, moreover, refused to go to the station-house, and stoutly resisted when hands were laid upon him; whereupon the officer deemed it prudent to use his baton. President ACTON, dismissing the complaint, informed Mr. DAY that he should quietly have accompanied the officer to the station-house when required....Mr. WILLIAM LAHEY, of No. 140 Cherry-street, 'longshoreman, made oath that Policeman HIRAM COLE, of the Seventh Precinct, had arrested him without cause, and broken one of his arms in making the arrest. At 2 o'clock on the morning of Sunday a fortnight ago, Mr. LAHEY was asleep on a pile of lumber in the street in front of his dwelling, when the officer approached and asked what he was doing. He says that he replied civilly, that the wood was his property, and he was watching it; the officer, on the other hand, asserts that Mr. LAHEY gruffly said, "It's none of your business." Policeman COLE called Sergt. BABCOCK to testify that the wood had lain in Cherry-street a fortnight or more, and that the orders which a patrolman receives require him to regard nearly every man as a thief that may be abroad at 2 o'clock in the morning in Cherry-street. Mr. LAHEY having given Officer COLE an uncivil answer, and the officer not knowing but he might be a lookout for a gang of burglars, it became his duty to make an arrest, and Mr. LAHEY resisted, the officer used his baton....Mr. WILLIAM HEDEM, of No. 135 First-avenue, made a charge against Officer JEREMIAH O'SULLIVAN, of the Seventeenth Precinct, alleging that while that officer was conveying his son DAVID, at his request, to the First-avenue police-station, to be taken to the Insane Asylum, he struck the demented youth violently. It appeared that while the maniac was being taken to the station-house he fell and seized the officer by the knees. Not knowing the prisoner's mental condition, the officer struck him on the head with his club. It was shown that the lunatic had threatened to kill the inmates of the house whence he had been taken, and that Mr. HEDEM had omitted to inform the officer that his son was deranged. The Commissioners therefore held that their officer should be held blameless in clubbing a man who thus seemingly had menaced him....Mr. DAVID ADAMS, of No. 21 Delancey-street, appeared against Patrolman PHILIP CARROL, of the Tenth Ward, charging that at 11 o'clock on the night of the 15th, the officer arrested him without warrant, tore his coat from his back, and clubbed him on the way to the Essex Market police-station. The officer produced witnesses by whom it was shown that a young woman stood on the sidewalk chatting with several young men; that the officer informed her that she must not stand in the street at that hour of night, or her character might be mistaken; that Mr. ADAMS interfered with an abusive and obscene tongue and said to the officer, "I understand the duties of a policeman better than you do, and if you don't know your duties better you're no policeman;" that the officer then bade Mr. ADAMS "go on," and on his refusal took him into custody, using no unnecessary violence. The Commissioners sustained Officer CARROLL....Mrs. AMELIA TURLIFF, of No. 136 West Twentieth-street, appeared against Policemen GEORGE GRASSICK and JOHN JACKSON jointly, alleging that on the night of Sept. 14 they drove her five daughters into her house, saying that by standing at her threshold they "made the place worse than any part of the Five Points." Capt. HENRY HEDDEN, of the Sixteenth Precinct, informed the Commissioners that he had instructed the officers to disperse a gang of thieves that frequently stood at Mrs. TURLIFF's door, in conversation with her daughters. This was sufficient....Mrs. JULIA STRATTON, of No. 2 York-street, Brooklyn, whom Officer GEORGE T. PEARCE, of the Forty-second Precinct, had arrested throwing slops into a hall and maliciously breaking another woman's water-pail, and whom Justice CORNWALL had fined $5, entered a complaint against the officer for making the arrest; but the commissioners did not see the case from her point of view....Mr. CHARLES J. FISHER of No. 175 South-street, having been driven from a pier where emigrant's luggage was being landed, sought redress by making complaint against Policeman GEORGE H. F. MULLEN, of the City Hall force, the officer who ordered him to go from the pier. Capt. BAMBER, who had charge of [illegible], said that civilians were not admitted to [illegible] while emigrant's effects were being landed, and that the officer had executed his orders. This, of course, exculpated the officer. Among the cases wherein

OFFICERS WERE WRONG,

was one in which Inspector JOHN S. FOLK and Capt. ENOCH JACOBS, of Brooklyn, were complainants. Inspector FOLK and Capt. JACOBS preferred a charge against Officer RICHARD BAKER, of the Forty-second Precinct, alleging that on the 12th of September he made a false statement to Inspector FOLK to obtain an extension of leave of absence, which he had previously received. Officer BAKER had applied for six days leave of absence, and Capt. JACOBS had told him that he could have only four days; he had said, however, to one of his comrades in the station-house that he would get six days, and accordingly he had applied to Inspector FOLK, saying that pressing business required that he should have two days additional leave of absence, but that he was hurried, and had not time to see Capt. JACOBS, and Inspector FOLK, in a kindly spirit had granted him the two additional days. President ACTON thinks that the officer will "get six days" at the hands of Treasurer MCMURRAY....Capt. RHODES complained that Doorman LEONARD HAFF, of the Forty-third Precinct, had failed to give proper attention to prisoners in a cell. The prisoner, a subject of gin, had been clubbed by an officer, and Sergeant MEEKS had committed the man to a cell, had informed the doorman that the prisoner had bled from the beating which he had received, but in the morning it was found that the man had bled copiously during the night. The doorman said that he had frequently looked in upon the prisoner, through the bars, but that as the blood had escaped through a crack in the floor he did not see it. Mr. ACTON—"Why didn't you enter the cell?" Mr. MCMURRAY—"There is objection to doorman entering cells, as it affords opportunity for prisoners to prefer charges of robbery"....The complaint of Sergeant CARPENTER, of the Fourth Precinct, charged that Patrolman JOHN HORSMAN had struck a prisoner in the Oak-street Station-house. The officer said that the prisoner had addressed him offensively, and that in return he had tapped him with the flat hand, back of the ear, but the blow would not have killed a mosquito....ACTON—"We don't want our officers to spend their time brushing off mosquitoes."....The

MOST ENTERTAINING CASE OF THE AFTERNOON

was the adjourned trial of Policeman RALPH P. BARKER and JOHN BECHMAN, of the Fifteenth Ward. The complainant, who is landlady of a first-class family boarding-house, stated last week the gist of her charge to the effect that Mr. EDWARD STEIN, a boarder at her house, wanted to go away without paying his board, to which she objected. She therefore applied for protection at the Mercer-street Station-house. In the afternoon, however, Mr. STEIN called for his luggage, and invited Officers BARKER and BECHMAN into the house to keep the peace, but more especially to keep the door open while he removed his trunks. The landlady forbade his taking them, and she talked to the officers, whom she could not convince of the justice of her side of the case. One of them remarked to her, as the result of his mature observations, that she was a pretty high-strung woman. She admitted that, of course, she was high-strung in defense of her rights. Mr. STEIN took his luggage from the house, and the landlady took the officers before the Commissioners. In defense the officers summoned Mr. STEIN, and he said: "I had been cheated out of my money these seven months, and I wouldn't stand it any longer; I paid $105 a week for myself and family, and [illegible] about $4,000 or $5,000, and [illegible] wanted to [illegible], and she wouldn't let my things go [illegible]."

Mr. ACTON—"[illegible]"

Mr. STEIN—"[illegible]"

Mr. ACTON—"[illegible], I think that she was quite right in not voluntarily [illegible] a [illegible] like you."

Mr. STEIN—"When the officers came in, she took them into her room and talked to them; I have more right to complain of the officers than she has, for they had no business to talk to her; she told them she knew Mr. ACTON, and had been brought up with him, and she would have them dismissed."

Mr. ACTON—"Which woman told you that? I want to look at her."

Mr. STEIN—(Pointing to the landlady)—"That woman, sir."

The landlady smiled and shook her head. Mr. ACTON gazed at her.

"I never saw you till last week," said she.

Mr. ACTON—"Nor I you."

The landlady asserted she never had said that she had been reared with Mr. ACTON.

Mr. ACTON—"It's no matter; go on."

Mr. STEIN further said that the luggage detained included his wife's wardrobe, and that she was going by the *Hansa* to Europe, and could not have gone unless she had got it. Mr. ACTON informed the officers that they had nothing to do with civil suits; that they had no right to enter a house until there was a breach of the peace, especially no right to enter a house in anticipation of a breach of the peace. It being probable that the Commissioners would record a fine against Officers BARKER and BECHMAN, Mr. STEIN, accepting the suggestion of a representative of the press, volunteered to pay their fine, whatever it might be, and the complainants and defendants in this case gave way to an

INVESTIGATION OF THE LION PARK MURDER,

under direction of President ACTON, at whose instigation Capt. BOGART, of the Thirty-first Precinct, had accused Policemen SOMERSET KINNARD and ROBERT B. DENNISON of dereliction of duty in failing to make any arrest during the mortal combat at the Lion Brewery, during which DANIEL CLAFFEY was murdered. CLAFFEY's brother, JAMES, gave his statement, but did not see the officers fail in any duty. JEREMIAH BUTLER, a young man, who bore facial evidence of participation in the affray, testified that he had been struck on the head with a chair and drawn out of the room; when he recovered consciousness he went in and found CLAFFEY stabbed. WILLIAM CLAFFEY, another brother of the murdered man, said that he had been knocked down with a lager-beer glass, and was dragged out. When he returned to the bar-room, CLAFFEY lay stabbed, and the officers were standing within a few feet of him.

Mrs. PAUL FALK, wife of the landlord, was called for the defence, and she testified to the good conduct of the officers. She, however, did not witness the murder. She said that there were about twenty people in the room, and all were inebriated. They had all been drinking lager bier.

Mr. ACTON—Then lager does make people drunk?

Mrs. FALK (smiling)—Well, it seems to, Sir.

Nearly a hundred persons were present at the trial of the officers, many of them in some manner interested in the proceedings. Among the number was Senator THOMAS C. FIELDS, who appeared as counsel. Mr. FALK's testimony having been heard, that of FALK's several barkeepers was taken. It appeared that before the affray the rioters were ordered from the room, and after they had been ejected the doors were burst in, and the officers—two against twenty—were unable to prevent the crowd from rushing in. They had been fighting outside, and the fight continued in the bar-room with chairs, clubs and lager-bier glasses. The officers again succeeded in clearing the room, when CLAFFEY was left on the floor stabbed. He had a piece of sandwich in his mouth. He was yet alive, but unconscious, and expired soon after his comrades took him out of the bar-room. The testimony, which is yet incomplete, shows that the employes of the brewery, seeking to defend the place against the Bacchanalian crowd, had probably inflicted the fatal blow. The accused officers showed that they were in the midst of the brawlers, and labored faithfully to preserve the peace; nevertheless, Mr. ACTON reproved them for failing to close the doors on the entire gang and make them captives. The hearing, at the suggestion of Senator FIELDS, was adjourned one week, that further and more searching investigation might be made by Captain BOGART and others....There were several cases wherein

COMPLAINTS AGAINST OFFICERS WERE OVERTHROWN

by testimony that sent the complainants away dumbfounded. Mr. HENRY S. SELDEN, of No. 722 Broadway, keeper of a billiard saloon, visited a saloon at the intersection of Houston and Mercer streets at about two o'clock on the morning of September 17, and gave HEINTZ, the bar-keeper, a two-dollar bank-note, for which he received small change; wanting another bill changed, he handed that also to the bar-keeper, who, being busy, swept it into the draw; subsequently, when customers had been served, Mr. SELDEN requested HEINTZ to give him the change, and the bar-keeper stoutly maintained that Mr. SELDEN had given him only one bank-note. Thereupon Mr. S. went to the Wooster street police station and represented that he had been robbed. Sergeant FERRIS, the officer in command, sent Patrolmen EDWARD BYRNES and JAMES FERDON to apprehend the barkeeper; but when they reached the saloon it was closed. The officers thought, moreover, that the case was not legitimately a police case, but rather belonged to a civil court; but at length the barkeeper went to the station-house, and he was kept in the Eighth Precinct Police-station until morning, notwithstanding the complainant had gone home. The officers, who had been ordered to make the arrest, did not obey orders when they could have done so, previous to the closing of the saloon, because they were unconcious of any breach of the peace or other act coming within police jurisdiction; and Mr. MCMURRAY held that they had acted properly, as there had clearly been no occasion for criminal arrest....Mr. CHARLES CLEAR, of No. 162 Broome-street, complained that between 10 and 11 o'clock one Sunday night recently, Policeman EDWARD J. LACY, of the Fourteenth Ward, had forcibly dragged him from his lager-bier saloon, and clubbed him inexcusably on the way to the station-house. It was shown that the complainant had indecently violated a corporation ordinance on the sidewalk in front of his place while the public was passing, and complaint had been made to the officer that CLEAR had often so violated a corporation ordinance; at the time now referred to the officer had said, if you do that again I will take you in, and Mr. CLEAR had replied that he might if he could. It was shown that CLEAR had provoked the officer by refusing to desist when called upon to cease violating the law; that when the officer attempted to arrest him he seized him (the officer) by the throat, and that the baton was not used a second too soon. Mortified in failing to establish his complaint against Officer LACY, Mr. CLEAR alleged that the officer was intoxicated at the time of the arrest, and that he (CLEAR) had often given the officer liquor. Mr. ACTON—We wish you to understand that if you give our officers liquor we will strive to break you. Officer LACY—It is singular if CLEAR had frequently been so kind to me that I should arrest and club him; I never drank a drop of spirituous or malt liquor in his house nor from it: I am not a drinking man. The commissioners sustained the officer....A complaint against an officer for

ATTEMPTING TO EDIT THE NEWSPAPERS

was preferred by Capt. GREER, of the Third Ward. It appears that Patrolman EDWARD FALLAHEE, having read the romance of the bull in the china shop, took occasion to address an epistle to a morning journal, declaring that the mad bull which Officer JOHN WILLIAMS, of the City Hall police, encountered on the Murray-street pier long ago, did not toss a small boy into a second story window, and was not slain by Officer WILLIAMS, but by himself. If Patrolman FALLAHEE had read the truthful account in the TIMES, he would not have written a note to a morning journal, and President ACTON would not have had occasion to admonish him not to "undertake to edit the newspapers."

The number of complaints during the day was 107.

Fund for the Family of the Murdered Policeman, Thomas Walker.

Mr. MCMURRAY, Treasurer of the Board of Metropolitan Police, thankfully acknowledges the following sums, left at the central office, or sent by mail, for the relief of the widow and child of the murdered policeman, THOMAS WALKER:

F. F. Marbury	$25	Harry Hill	$10
Henry Ellsworth	20	T. Thompson, Canandaigua	25
J. Butler Wright	5	F. F.	5
John C. Sanford	20		
John David Wolfe	25		
Total			$110

Sums transmitted by JOHN J. MORRIS, No. 59 University-place:

G. D. Gillespie	$5	George S. Nelson	$2
Mrs. Charles Abernethy	5	Mr. Phillips	5
Jacob Story	2	Mr. Campbell	5
George Canfield	1	D. B. Fuller	3
Jacob S. Hallett	1	B. Aymar	5
Edward Haight	[illegible]	H. A. Johnson	5
R. W.	5	Mrs. Ellsworth	5
G. W. B.	5	James Van Antwerp	5
D. B. M.	2	James Watson	5
J. W. U.	5	John Steward	2
D. W.	5	Nathan Clark	3
S. Brush	5	T. B. Hull	5
S. L.	5	George Jones	3
R. Townshend	5	—— Haskin	5
R. S. Clark	5		

Making a total, with sums heretofore announced, of $845

Movements of the Police.

TRANSFERS.

Sergeant Thos. H. B. Carpenter, from 4 to 5.
Sergeant Joseph E. Kelley, from 5 to 4.
Patrolman James Cashin, from 9 to 32.
Patrolman Alex. Hodge, from 18 to 14.
Patrolman James Wright, from 44 to 49.
Patrolman Wm. H. Dakin, from 3 to 44.
Patrolman Lewis Cohn, from 8 to 7.
Patrolman Coridon D. Smith, from 49 to 44.
Patrolman Jas. A. Eden, from 49 to 44.
Patrolman Jarvis Layton, from 49 to 44.
Patrolman James Linehan, from 44 to 49.
Patrolman Wm. H. Everett, from 44 to 49.
Patrolman Napthali H. Dibble, from 46 to 44.
Patrolman Geo. W. De Lahunt, from 44 to 49.
Patrolman Jas. G. Debevoise, from 49 to 44.
Patrolman Jas. L. Waldron, from 44 to 49.
Patrolman David R. Morman, from 14 to House of Detention.
Patrolman John Callahan, from House of Detention to 14.

APPOINTMENTS.

Michael O'Brien to 44.
William Gear to 42.
Thos. Morrison to 21.
Chas. P. Cole to 14.
Stewart J. Donnelly to 3.
James Doyle to 29.
John S. Moffatt to 4.

The commissioners have been absorbed during the [illegible] with the [illegible] of [illegible] officers. The lists are nearly complete.

New Station-house for Brooklyn's Forty-ninth.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. B. PERRINE, in presence of Commissioner [illegible], Capt. LEICH, Sergeants BRADLEY, CARPENTER, [illegible] and HALL, and many distinguished civilians, laid the corner-stone for a new Police-station, in Gates-avenue, near Marcy. The Forty-ninth Precinct, which is one of the largest in Brooklyn, embracing several public parks, has long needed suitable station-house accommodations. There are to be two buildings, the main edifice, and a smaller one in the rear, in which are to be the cells and lodgers' apartments. The dimensions of the main building are: 32x56 feet, and three stories high. The stories of the front building are as follows: First story, 12 feet; second, 11 feet; third, 10 feet 6 inches. The rear: First story, 10 feet 6 inches; second, 10 feet. On the first floor of the front building there are to be a muster room, Captain's private office, Captain's sleeping room, two rooms for the sergeants, a sitting room for the men, and a bathroom. The stories above are to be devoted for sleeping rooms. The main building is of brick, with brownstone trimmings, and a cupola is to surmount the whole. The house is to have all modern improvements. There are to be ten rooms on the first floor of the rear building, and on the first floor of the second, the lodgers' apartments. When completed the whole will cost $16,567. Mr. HILL is the architect, Mr. HANNIGAN, a veteran in his trade, is the mason, and Mr. ALLEN, well known in the construction of the station houses, is the carpenter. The corner-stone contained a copy of the Scriptures, the Brooklyn City Charter for 1864, Brooklyn laws and ordinances for 1865, a copy of the general and special laws relating to the city of Brooklyn, a manual of the Metropolitan Police, a copy of of the amendment act passed 1864, a list of members of the Forty-ninth Precinct, a copy of the New-York TIMES, other daily newspapers and several other articles. Capt. LEICH will probably occupy the house on the 1st of January next.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

A FRAUD UPON THE CHEMICAL BANK

is disclosed in the following affidavit, which was taken by Justice LEDWITH on Friday:

Samuel J. Pollock, of No. 809 Hicks-street, Brooklyn, third teller in the Continental National Bank, of New-York, sworn—Says that he has been acquainted with Francis J. Tucker about five years; that on or about the 13th of September, 1865, said Tucker came to deponent at said bank, in company with a man to deponent unknown, and handed to deponent a draft, drawn by the National City Bank, Eames, Allen & Co., bankers, for $290 09, on the Chemical Bank of New-York, signed "Ed. C. Allen, cashier," to the order of H. Hanford, and purporting to have been indorsed by said H. Hanford; that said Tucker there and then represented said unknown man as said Hanford, the indorser of said draft; that Tucker, at the request of the deponent, put his name underneath that of said Hanford, certifying the same to be correct; that said TUCKER there and then asked deponent to cash the said draft, and that believing the representations of said Tucker with regard to the indorsements of said draft were correct, deponent went to his drawer for the purpose of cashing the said draft; that deponent, finding that he had not sufficient money, went to the first teller of the bank in which deponent is employed as aforesaid, and obtained his certificate of the correctness of the indorsement on said draft, and thereupon told said Tucker he could get the same cashed at the aforesaid Chemical Bank on the strength of the certificate of the aforesaid teller; that deponent was afterward informed by said Tucker that he (Tucker) obtained the amount of said draft at the aforesaid Chemical Bank, and received *twenty-five dollars for obtaining the same*; deponent further says that he has since been informed by said H. Hanford, the person to whose order said draft was payable, that some person stole the same from the post-office, and forged the indorsement of said Hanford thereon: therefore deponent charges that said Tucker did designedly, feloniously, and with intent to cheat and defraud deponent and said Chemical Bank, obtain from said bank the sum of $290 99, by means of false pretences, as hereinbefore set forth.

Under this affidavit, Justice LEDWITH required Mr. TUCKER to give $1,000 bail to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions, and this was given by Mr. HUGH DOWNEY, of No. 166 Prince-street. Mr. TUCKER, who is a young lawyer, transacting business at No. 757 Broadway, and dwelling at No. 57 Vandam-street, says that about two months ago, Mr. WILLIAM HIGGINS, of Broome and Sullivan streets, one of his clients, introduced one EDWARD LEE, and that on Monday morning, a fortnight ago, this LEE appeared at his office, and said that, not being known at the Chemical Bank, he had been unable to obtain money on a draft for $290, and if Mr. TUCKER would identify him at the bank he should be liberally paid for his trouble. Mr. TUCKER accordingly accompanied LEE to the Continental Bank and introduced him, but not as HANFORD, as Mr. POLLOCK understood, and he did not know that LEE signed the draft as "H. HANFORD." When Mr. POLLOCK subsequently notified Mr. TUCKER that a fraud had been perpetrated, Mr. TUCKER went at once to the bank and offered to become responsible, and not having sufficient ready money to take up the draft, he could then do nothing more. The bank officers, fearing that it might be regarded as compounding a felony thus to let the forger LEE escape, pressed the charge, hoping thus to secure the real culprit, and Mr. TUCKER was surrendered to Sergeant WEBB, of the Sixteenth Ward. It is alleged that LEE is one of the Eighth Ward thieves who, through associating with the politicians, has contrived to secure introduction to many gentlemen about town, and he may have victimized others as he has Mr. TUCKER.

....A number of

ROBBERIES AND LARCENIES

kept the magistrate busy until a late hour yesterday afternoon. Among the most noteworthy were the following: Mr. ROBERT O'NEILL, of the Everett House, went out on Friday evening, leaving the key of his room in the office, and on his return, at about 11 o'clock, he found his door open and one HENRY ANDERSON therein. ANDERSON fled and was pursued into Union-square by Mr. O'NEILL, and there the burglar was captured by Policeman MARTIN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and on returning to the Everett House the officer found a bunch of skeleton keys and $300 worth of jewelry which the fugitive had thrown away in his flight. The prisoner, who is from near Trenton, N. J., was committed without bail....CECILIA AUSTIN, otherwise FLORA REED, a syren from Greene-street, was committed for trial for stealing a gold watch, valued at $250, from Mr. ALEXANDER PLATT, of No. 55 Murray-street. Mr. PLATT accompanied the female to her abode on Friday night, and yesterday morning his watch was missing. It having been seen in the hands of the accused yesterday, she was apprehended by Policeman ROBERTS, of the Eighth Ward; but rather than compromise the fellow to whom she had given it the prisoner took her chance of conviction at the Court of General Sessions....HENRY SCIDELL, of No. 243 Mulberry-street, a discharged soldier, appeared against JOHN EARLE, of No. 58 Lawrens-street, seaman, and made affidavit that while he was sitting on a coal-box in Broome-street, at about 11 o'clock on Friday night, EARLE and several other persons feloniously assaulted him and by violence robbed him of his watch and wallet. Policeman RODNEY C. PIERCE, of the Eighth Ward, witnessed the robbery and arrested EARLE, and the prisoner was committed without bail....Policeman LINDEN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested JOHN WOODS and MICHAEL MANNING on a charge which had been preferred by FERDINAND ZEIGLER, of No. 1,375 Broadway, accusing them of entering his apartments with false keys, and attempting to steal therefrom $300 worth of wearing apparel. The transaction was witnessed by CHARLOTTE ZIMMERMAN, one of the occupants of the house. The prisoners having been taken to court, attempted to escape, and WOODS reached the street; but he was pursued and recaptured by Officer PALMER, of the court. In default of $2,000 bail each, the accused were committed.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

MESSRS. AUGUST BELMONT & CO. AND THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

from whom a thief had stolen $26,600, appeared by counsel—CLARENCE A. SEWARD, Esq.—against one CHAUNCEY JOHNSON, otherwise Charles Jones, whom Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Police Precinct, had taken into custody on suspicion. It appears that on the 26th ult., JOHNSON was seen lounging in the Adams Express Company's office, walking from desk to desk as though on important business, and shortly after he had gone from the money-delivery clerk's desk, a package containing $1,600 was missed. Mr. WM. MCGILL, the company's clerk, promptly laid the facts before Capt. JOURDAN, and that officer, knowing JOHNSON as a person who had served in State Prison for a like offence, went in search, but did not find him until Friday afternoon. JOHNSON, meantime, is alleged to have been in Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT & Co.'s banking-office, on Thursday afternoon, and to have stolen from their counter a package containing fourteen $1,000 and twenty-two $500 five-twenty bonds. The prisoner was taken to court on Friday afternoon, and Mr. WILLIAM F. HOWE, his counsel, claimed his release, saying that not only was there no evidence against him, but that no person had seen the money and bonds stolen by anybody. Mr. SEWARD pressed the charge, claiming that the magistrate should hold the accused for examination, and he was so held. He was examined on the charge of stealing $25,000 from Messrs. BELMONT & Co. yesterday morning, and the examination on the charge which is preferred by the Express Company is to be brought up again on Monday morning. The stolen thousand-dollar bonds are numbered as follows:

Nos. 49,3[illegible] second series ... 65,8[illegible] first series.
Nos. 49,2[illegible] second series ... 44,077 first series.
Nos. 49,347 second series ... 21,3[illegible] third series.
Nos. 49,558 second series ... 7,615 fourth series.
Nos. 49,5[illegible] second series ... 7,616 fourth series.
Nos. 49,5[illegible] second series ... 27,9[illegible] fourth series.
Nos. 10,219 first series ... 4,9[illegible] fourth series.

The five-hundred-dollar bonds are numbered as follows:

Nos. 39,711 first series ... 25,702 second series.
Nos. 17,403 first series ... 25,873 third series.
Nos. 20,749 second series ... 13,767 third series.
Nos. 25,70[illegible] second series ... 30,5[illegible] fourth series.
Nos. 20,0[illegible] second series ... 20,4[illegible] fourth series.
Nos. 22,[illegible] second series ... 7,2[illegible] fourth series.
Nos. 23,[illegible] second series ... 49,4[illegible] fourth series.
Nos. 25,[illegible] second series ... 27,0[illegible] fourth series.
Nos. 35,701 second series ... 25,7[illegible] second series.

The examination of witnesses was commenced yesterday morning, and the affidavits of Messrs. JOHN HOWE and JACOB BRUTHARDT were taken as follows:

John Howe, Jr., of No. 50 Wall-street, clerk for Messrs. August Belmont & Co., sworn—At about one o'clock on Thursday afternoon [illegible] entered the banking office and stood at the cashier's desk; at about two o'clock Johnson went out, but returned; two gentlemen, whose names are Adolph Nassau and George Abbe, were in the office, and alone, when Johnson came in the second time, and when they went out Johnson went with them; about fifteen minutes afterward deponent heard that a number of bonds had been stolen from Mr. Weiss' desk; deponent saw Johnson standing by the cashier's desk the second time, and the two gentlemen were talking to the cashier; Johnson stepped up and spoke to him; there is a railing in front of the cashier's desk; from the position in which Johnson stood he could have taken anything from the cashier's desk; I could, for I have tried it; I did not notice who were inside the desk; I think only two persons were inside the railing and near the cashier's desk at the time John came in the office the second time.

Jacob Bruthardt, copying clerk in the employ of Messrs. BELMONT & Co., sworn—I had access to the place, on the cashier's desk, where these bonds were supposed to have been placed; any one of the clerks could have access to these bonds; there are about twelve clerks employed there; on the 28th a great many persons came into that office during the day; I have not seen any persons come in behind the desk on business; I first saw the prisoner when he put his hand over the desk; I first saw him on the 28th September, 1865; I also saw him in the station-house yesterday; I was asked whether I could identify the man; I did not say that I could not identify him; I have had no conversation with any of the clerks since yesterday on the subject; I told them that I would identify the man this morning; I did tell them that I thought that he was the man, but would not swear to it; nothing was said about my losing my situation; I can swear to the man now positively, but could not yesterday.

At this stage of the case the examination was adjourned to Monday morning, to afford the prisoner's counsel opportunity to prepare his defence.

ALLEGED GAMBLERS ARRESTED.

Mr. JOHN KANE, of No. 42 East Broadway, having entered complaint against IRA JANEWAY, JAS. KELLY and FRANKLIN FAY, alleging that they kept a gambling-house at No. 113 Reade-street, and that he had lost $400 therein, Justice DOWLING granted a warrant, and Capt. GREER and Policeman TILLEY, of the Third Ward, took the accused into custody. A like complaint was made against JANEWAY, KELLY, FAY and JOHN MERRIFIELD, for keeping a gambling establishment at No. 80 Prince-street, Mr. KANE swearing that he had lost upward of $500 at that place. The warrant in this case was served by Capt. WILLIAMSON, of the Fourteenth Ward. The prisoners were required to find $300 bail distributively to appear for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

AN INTERESTING MISSIVE

was sent into court, yesterday morning, post-marked Brooklyn, and addressed thus: "To Justice DOWLING, the man that had the humanity to fine Butcher HART $10 for cruelty to animals." The text of the note, which is in the neat handwriting of a woman of culture, is as follows:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1865.

Justice Dowling:

DEAR SIR: In behalf of several ladies of Brooklyn, I desire to tender you heartfelt thanks for fining the butcher $10 for cruelty to animals. It is really refreshing to find a man in Gotham with charity enough in his heart to pity a poor animal. I have groaned in spirit to see those poor calves with their noses hanging over the wheels, every spoke of which, as it rattled against their unfortunate heads, "spoke" of unhumanity and heartlessness. Being but a woman I could only look, groan, and preach; but *you* have touched the *pocket*, where they keep their hearts and souls, their benevolence and godliness, e'en though it be wrapped up in a dirty three-cent postage-stamp.

Let me shake hands with you, Mr. DOWLING. God bless the man who has a woman's heart in his bosom! Go on with your good work, and may heaven reward you and yours forever and ever. Amen.

If you see Officers MCGEE and ROBINSON, please tell them that we women of Brooklyn honer them. S. N.

Yorkville—Before Justice Connelly.

TWO JUVENILE THIEVES.

GEORGE and JOHNSON STANLY, aged 9 and 13 years respectively, were taken into custody by Policeman ROSENWALD, on Friday night, for stealing a horse and wagon from Mr. R. A. KLAWS, of Ninth-avenue and Fifty-third-street. Mr. KLAWS left his horse at the intersection of Fourth-avenue and Forty-second-street, while he went momentarily to the Harlem Railroad depot, and the young scapegraces leaped into the wagon and drove off. The prisoners were committed for examination.

THE KNIFE IN NINTH-AVENUE.

On Friday night, JOHN MCINTOSH and ADAM STAGLER, of Fiftieth-street, near Ninth-avenue, met in WILLIAM WALKER's porter-house, Ninth-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, and after a discussion which culminated in high words and blows, MCINTOSH stabbed STAGLER in the arm and shoulder, inflicting fearful wounds. Mr. STAGLER was taken to Dr. BEACH's office, and after his wounds had been dressed, Policeman FIERO took him home. Policeman M. MCLAUGHLIN apprehended MCINTOSH, and he was held to await the result.

Essex-Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

THEFT IN A GROCERY.

On Friday night, ROBERT PARKER, of No. 50 Third-street, entered Mr. WILLIAM BRAAS' grocery, at No. 139 Stanton-street, and, having made a trifling purchase, took occasion to rob Mr. BRAAS' money-drawer while his back was turned. Policeman FISHER arrested PARKER and found $27 in his possession, and Justice MANSFIELD committed him in default of $1,000 bail.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The National Game.

ACTIVE VS. GOTHAM.

The first game of a home and home match between these crack New-York clubs was played Friday afternoon at Hoboken, and resulted in a signal victory for the Actives. Both clubs were short of their regular nines—the Actives being minus the services of "Redman" and HATFIELD, while the Gothams were short of VAN COTT, FARRELL and G. WRIGHT. Good substitutes, however, took the places of the absent players, which placed the two nines on an equal footing. The game opened favorably for the Gothams by a score of 2 to 0, which the Actives overcame in the next innings, and from that point they took the lead and held it—the game ending in seven innings by a score of 23 to 9.

SWEET went in to pitch for the Gothams in the first innings, instead of STEVENS, and the Actives batted his balls to the tune of 17 runs in three innings; but when STEVENS took his usual position the Actives made but six runs in the last four innings—another argument, if one were needed, against taking players out of their regular positions. In fact, this appeared to be an experimental game with the Gothams, for they changed every man in the nine during the game, with the exception of BEADLE at first, GOODSPEED at second, and DUPIGNAC at right field. On the Active side "Edwards," at second did very well, but we fancy the crowd missed the well-known cry of "Now, WILLIE! pick it up, WILLIE!" of the genial "Redman," who, with all his eccentricities, is the best second base player in Hoboken, and one of the most fearless base runners we know of. SWEET led the score for the Gothams, and EBBETTS carried off the honors on the Active side. The Umpire discharged his duties as well as anybody could who utterly disregarded the sixth and thirty-ninth rules, thus giving a license to delay the game, which SWEET and STEVENS took every advantage of. We append the score:

ACTIVE.	Outs.	Runs.	GOTHAM.	Outs.	Runs.
Edwards, 2d b	2	3	H. Wright, 3d b	2	2
Willie, 1st b	1	5	Goodspeed, 2d b	2	2
Stockman, s. s.	5	1	Beadle, 1st b	4	0
Kelly, c	3	2	Stevens, c. f.	2	1
Allen, l. f.	4	2	Cornell, l. f.	3	1
Ebbetts, c. f.	1	4	Sweet, p	1	2
George, 3d b	2	2	Courtney, s. s.	3	0
Hibbard, p	2	3	Cohen, c	2	0
Crawford, r. f.	1	3	Dupignac, r. f.	2	1
Total	21	23	Total	21	9

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
Active	0	7	10	1	0	3	2	—23
Gotham	2	2	0	2	1	0	2	—9

Umpire—Mr. MARTIN, of the Empire Club.
Scorers—Messrs. C. T. WILLIAMSON and GEO. WILLIAMSON.
Time of game—Two hours five minutes.
Fly catches—Active, 4; Gotham, 8.

ATLANTIC VS. ECKFORD.

The second nines of the Atlantics and Eckfords play a game—laid over from 1863—on the Capitoline grounds, Williamsburgh, to-morrow.

EMPIRE VS. ACTIVE.

The return game between these clubs will be played at Hoboken on Saturday, Oct. 7.

TIMES VS. TRIBUNE.

A match was played yesterday forenoon on the Mutual Ground, Hoboken, between the pressmen of the TIMES and *Tribune* establishments, which resulted in favor of the TIMES "boys." The following is the score:

TIMES.	Outs.	Runs.	TRIBUNE.	Outs.	Runs.
J. Gillen, p	3	6	J. Robb, c	2	5
C. Mellville, s. s.	4	4	T. McDonnell, p	2	5
J. Halloran, 2d b	3	5	J. Moran, 1st b	2	4
J. Sullivan, r. f.	2	7	M. Tanean, 2d b	3	3
D. Gallagher, c	2	6	J. Gillmartin, 3d b	4	2
W. Miller, 3d b	3	5	J. Martin, l. f.	2	3
W. Brown, l. f.	5	3	T. Phelan, r. f.	3	2
J. Standish, c. f.	2	5	W. McIntyre, c. f.	3	3
J. Oakenshaw, 1st b	3	6	T. McLaughlin, s. s.	2	2
Total	27	47	Total	27	29

Umpire—BRIAN O'RORKE.
Scorers—"Times," FRANK FLANAGAN; "Tribune," JAMES BRADY.
Time of Game—Two hours and fifty minutes.
Fly Catches—"Times," 5; "Tribune," 6.
Home Runs—"Times," 3; "Tribune," 2.

PROBABLE MURDER IN THE SIXTH WARD.—JOHN DELANEY, JOHN VERNON, and JOHN SHERRY, of No. 62 Mulberry-street, having been out drinking together nearly all day yesterday, reached home inebriated last evening, and repairing to the rear yard at about 7 o'clock, they fought, and DELANEY was shockingly beaten, and stabbed in the forehead. During the fight, WILLIAM PICKET, a youth of 13 years, interfered to separate the combatants, and received a deep and fearful stab in the back, just under the left shoulder. Officer HYDE, of the Sixth Ward, took him to the New-York Hospital, and he was attended by Dr. HOPKIN. Roundsman MCDONALD and Patrolman KARNEY arrested both DELANEY and VERNON, and they were incarcerated in the Franklin-street Police-station. It is believed that the boy's wound must prove mortal.

LAW REPORTS.

The Larkins-King Case Concluded—The Court Decides that Mary Simpson is a Myth—The $7,000 Attachment Discharged.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 30.

Before Justice Barnard.

Anne Larkins vs. Frederick J. King.—This case, which for several days past has excited considerable interest in certain circles, was disposed of yesterday by the Supreme Court, Justice BARNARD, presiding. After the summing up of counsel, the court said that the report of the referee, Col. McGregor, had been filed; that the result as communicated to him by the referee was in accordance with his own opinion, and it was best for all the parties concerned that a decision should be immediately made. He, therefore, would decide that the Mary Simpson, whose name appears in the testimony, is a myth; in other words Mary Simpson and Anne Larkins, the plaintiff, are one and the same person. The $7,000 attachment must therefore be discharged, and an order to that effect would be entered forthwith. All of the money in bank, deposited in the name of Anne Larkins, must be paid over to her, after deducting the sum of $150 to be paid to Mr. McGregor as referee's fees; $75 to the stenographer, and $25 to the interpreter. The court room was filled and when the court announced its decision, many in the audience commenced to cheer. The officers in attendance, promptly suppressed this outburst of feeling however, and order being restored the business of the court was soon after resumed.

The Judge said, during his remarks, that the only questions to be considered were: First, was there between the parties to the suit, a subsisting relation of attorney and client; second, if there were such a relation, had the defendant as such attorney and counselor, a lien upon the papers and vouchers in question; third, was there any agreement made by the parties to the suit as to how much compensation the defendant, King, should receive for his services. The court concluded by saying that the testimony in the case was conclusive that plaintiff only employed defendant, King, to collect certain drafts drawn to her order by bankers in Havana, upon certain firms in this city, and that inasmuch as he never did collect those drafts, there was no reason in law or equity why he should be paid anything. The whole amount of money involved is $63,000.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A BAD DEFENCE.

Michael Creemer, a laborer, was charged with stealing a quantity of earthenware, on the evening of the 26th, from a crate that stood in front of the store of James M. Shaw & Co., No. 25 Duane-street. Counsel for the defence said his client was drunk that evening; did not know what he actually was doing, and out of a spirit of recklessness tore the straw out of the crate, and getting at the earthenware, dashed it at his feet. This assertion counsel made without any evidence to support it. Officer Byker testified that on last Tuesday evening, about 9 o'clock, turning out of City Hall-place, he saw the prisoner standing alongside of a crate that stood on the sidewalk, taking out plates and putting them under his coat. The officer started over to arrest him, when he fled, and, after pursuing him three blocks, he was caught, when he dropped the plates. There was not a broken plate around the crate. Guilty—City Prison.

A RIVER THIEF ARRESTED.

James O'Brien, aged about 24, very well dressed, when arraigned for trial gave different accounts of himself. He said he was a stranger in the city, and had just arrived from Philadelphia. When the case was concluded he said he was a chicken merchant. The charge against him was stealing two firkins of butter from the barge *Newburg* foot of Warren-street. At Pier No. 3 the prisoner was seen by Officer James B. Thompson nailing some cards on the firkins. He stopped and looked at him as he thought the proceedings suspicious. While looking at the prisoner, he got up from the firkins, walked carelessly along the dock and suddenly disappeared. The officer traced the property to the owner, Edgar C. Barnes, who had missed it, and as soon as he saw it, identified it as his. Augustus T. Wilmer, a transportation agent, said the prisoner shipped the two firkins of butter claimed by Mr. Barnes with him. They were addressed John Cahill, Philadelphia.

Judge Dowling—There seems to be a regular receiver of stolen property of that name in Philadelphia. Quite a lot of property stolen from steamboats and vessels has been recovered, after having been addressed to this Cahill. It is quite common to remove property from one dock to another, readdress it and ship it to a confederate.

Guilty—Penitentiary one month and fined $50.

THEFT OF WOOL.

James Fitzgerald, a longshoreman, was charged with the larceny of a large quantity of wool, which had just been delivered on the dock from the ship *Albion*. The mate, Robert Aitken, said he saw the prisoner round the dock several times that day, but was not aware that he had lost any wool until informed by the officer that probably he had been robbed. He looked at one of the bales of wool and found the half of it gone. Officer McManus said he met the prisoner coming off the dock carrying a very heavy bag on his shoulder. He asked to see what was in it, and, on opening it, he found wool. The officer took his prisoner to the station-house, and the mate identified his wool. Michael Mullen, on behalf of the prisoner, said he had known him twenty years, and had never heard of him committing a dishonest act. Guilt—remanded.

WAYLAYING NIGHT STRAGGLERS.

Thomas Shannon, James Fleming and Francis Coyle, all young men, were charged with attempting to rob Bartholomew Foley. Shannon and Fleming have been very recently discharged from the army. Complainant knew nothing himself of the attempt that was made to rob him. He had been on the east side of the city visiting some friends, and overcome with sleep or fatigue, he sat down on a stoop at the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, and fell asleep. When he awakened and looked up, a platoon of policemen surrounded him. Officer John H. McCarty, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, said that when he saw the accused, their actions excited some suspicion, and he went behind a shutter and watched them. Shannon and Fleming knelt over him and were trying to get into Foley's pockets, while Coyle stood on the look out to give the alarm of the approach of anyone. When the officer went over and stopped the robbery, Shannon attempted to hit him, when he was knocked down by the officer. It seems that two officers had also been watching the thieves, and as soon as McCarty arrested them they stepped up to his assistance.

Guilty—Remanded to inquire into previous history.

THE ORDER OF "MOVE ON."

Paul Stements and Charles Procker, Germans, were charged with assaulting Officer Hugh McElroy. The evidence for the prosecution and the defence did not exactly agree. Witness said he was attached to the Tenth Precinct; that on Monday, the 25th, about 12 o'clock at night, the defendants and several other gentlemen came along under the influence of liquor. They stood on the corner talking so boisterously that they could be heard two blocks off; and they seemed to be quarreling, as they squared off at each other. They were told if they did not clear off the corner, they would be arrested. They told the officer it was none of his business, when he took hold of one of the crowd. As soon as he did that, Stements struck him on the side of the head, and the other defendant then hit him on the neck. The club was then used with effect, and the two prisoners were taken to the station-house. The story, as told by the witnesses for the defence, was that a party of twelve had just left a meeting, where they were making arrangements for a [illegible] excursion; that the usual hand-shaking was taking place at parting; they neither talked very loud nor angrily; the best of feeling prevailed. The first thing the officer did was to seize one of the prisoners and throw him in the gutter. Then assistance came to the officer and the prisoners were taken to the station-house, being dragged along by the neck like dogs. Their friends followed them into the station-house. Expecting that the charge of intoxication would be made against them, they walked in single file before the sergeant to show that they were all right. All the witnesses for the defence denied that the officer received a single blow.

Guilty—remanded.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 30—*In steamship City of Boston, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Hawley, Miss Burrell, Wm. Dempster, Charles and Hugh Rose, J. W. Harper, R. Howard, of New-York; Mr. Lunt, wife and 4 children, of Chicago; A. H. Wyatt, D. Edwards, Wm. Daly, Master C. Fauquier, of London, C. W.; Chas. Menlow, Alexander Gordon, of New-York; Peter Dutel, Wm. Fielding, Geo. J. Reay, W. J. Huggins, Bonifacio Jimenez, R. F. Coleman, Mr. Gonzmell, Sr., D. J. F. Pons, of Havana; Jose Cecilio Montes, of Paris; Miss Kingsbury and servant, Mrs. Turtle, of Chicago; Mrs. Umbery and child, Rev. Wm. Harvey and wife, of Detroit; R. S. Jackson, H. D. H. Thompson and friend, Capt. Geo. B. Cornish, Marie Lageron, F. C. Mundy, Mr. Speckels, M. Slattery, James Rillee, W. H. Dulsnan, P. Canaran, J. A. Jaurequi, of London; M. Gecens, of London; Mr. Hissey, Geo. Adlard, Mrs. Logan, Wm. Thos. Stamsforth, F. Moorehead, Miss McQuade, with others in the steerage.

SEPT. 30—*In steamship Erin, for Liverpool*—Mr. Oliver and lady, George Johnson, Emilie Sevilla, J. Jansan and son, James Creech, E. Brierly, Edward Grun, Mrs. Grun, Isaac Brierly, Miss Malone, Miss Jane Somers, Col. Harrison, Mrs. Southgate, 2 Masters Southgate and servant, Miss Simmons, Miss E. Griswold, D. B. Simmons, Mrs. Brower, F. R. Baldy, Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Winslow, Misses E. J., M. L., Belle and Master Fred. Winslow, W. B. Jameison, Albert Winslow, Fred. Gordon, Mrs. Ferdinand Henriques, Capt. J. G. Colson, S. Parmilton, Mr. Lomis.

In steamship Guiding Star, for New-Orleans—Mr. Folger and family, Edward Dupasseur and servant, Mrs. L. C. Dunham, Mrs. Sophia Boutron, Mrs. Grant, L. F. Tower, Joseph E. Westcott, Alfred Revere, Mrs. Kearney, Mrs. R. York, Mrs. Andrew and child, W. O. Donegan, 2 children and servant, J. Martin, wife and child, William T. Bartley, wife, 2 children and servant, S. P. Blanc, John W. Botassi, Master Demarre, Mrs. Mary D. Botassi, child and nurse, Mrs. C. E. Craig, T. S. Bisland, wife, 3 children and servant, Mrs. R. Johnston and child, Miss Achta, Miss Knox, Miss Raymond, John Brownson, Jr., wife, 3 children and nurse, Mrs. John J. Reese, Mrs. Ostermann, J. H. Jordan, wife and child, Mrs. H. Hamilton, Miss Lavinia Halleck, Mrs. Col. R. M. Hall and 2 children, Miss A. F. Shepard, John L. Rusen, Mrs. Doyle, Mrs. Narcossia, John L. Rusa, Jr., Mrs. L. A. Talbert, John Chapman, George Chapman, Mrs. John S. Chapman, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. A. Blanc, Miss Mary Williams, Mrs. Wells, Miss Opdyke, A. P. Adams, J. R. Lowery, H. Cummings, Miss A. Bigland, Thomas Byrne, Miss Watt, Miss Ellis, W. H. Hallett, H. Story, J. H. Willis, J. J. Bryant, Charles G. Mallett, D. Wallace, John Watt, R. W. Dean, Charles Watt, Col. Crosby, Dr. C. Sabine, Rev. Dr. Dalzell, William Norcross, O. Jordy, wife and child, Miss C. Loyd, Miss Davis, Dr. Spaulding and wife, W. W. Rowley and wife, Mrs. S. H. Smith, Mrs. Charles B. Spencer, child and servant, F. S. H. Taylor, V. Hermann, Charles Long, Mrs. H. Wright, Charles Loeffler, wife and child, Mrs. McDevitt, Mrs. Charles Campbell, Henry [illegible], M. Coad, Edgar Spooddon, Miss Annette Galotte, Mr. W. H. Greenwood, H. M. Ferris, C. W. Rumphrey, J. P. Cady, Miss Lizzie Whiteley, Miss Melville, Henry K. Mervin, William Mervin, J. P. Dorton, Henry M. Martin, Rev. Dr. Newman, Mr. McDermott, H. C. Jordan, H. W. Jordan, Capt. George Evans, Mr. Heisberg, wife and child, M. Reimer, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Rudolph, Mr. Sapetta, Mrs. Baptistien, Miss Jenny Lake, Mrs. J. Lewis, F. M. Nieroski, Mrs. E. Walker, Miss Mary B. White, Dr. J. B. Hart, R. L. Hood, Miss Ida Wallace, Miss Emma Marsh, Mr. Hart, Mr. Parker, Miss Sella Ross, Miss Rosa Dale, Mr. Baptistine, Mr. Franklin, Miss Emma P. Dewey, A. Rollardo, Miss Ada Tesseman, Miss [illegible], Capt. C. W. Booth, Mr. Barstow, Mr. [illegible], R. Fitzgerald, H. R. Boyd, George W. Leon, J. H. Harrison, S. Y. Hyans, Miss Hasse, Mr. Hart, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. W. H. F. White and son, Mrs. L. M. Davenport, R. V. Shockley, John A. Mixley, Mrs. H. D. Otis, Edward Plumbles, Miss Sarah Dorr, C. L. Hamersley, wife and 2 children; Frederick Storne, R. P. Yelco, and wife; A. P. Purcell, D. B. Lefrout, George Frost, Bernhard McMahon, George Cahill, Charles Elderberry, Thomas Kaillas, Morris McCann, Arthur McMahon, William Milner, Frederick Farrell, and wife; Andrew Spencer, Morris Blackway, Thomas Dowman, wife and child; Henry Dill, and wife; M. Mawritch, M. Doolan, John Decker, M. Cunningham, wife and child; Miss Cunningham, Master Cunningham, Peter Bradley, James Rosch, William Cotton, Charles Lessage, Louis Herbert, wife and two children, N. Schwind and wife, Henry Swan and wife, Leander Leopold and wife, John Show, Hiram J. Smith, Freeman Barry, Henry Bran, Leonard Ritter, Mr. Pope, William J. Brooks, J. T. Oakes, William Duffy, Edward Kelly, William Gleeson, Theodore Gaspey, Peter Fagan, Edward Egan, John Harrison, Charles Burton, Mr. Hillerie, Joseph St. Clare, Joseph Vasser, Frank Duval, Andrew Derwees, Thomas Lacken, wife and child, Fernando Delgardo, Stephen Morris and wife, G. W. Gray, Samuel D. Eldridge, F. E. Foy, Henry Witt, Albert Ball, John Costar, Peter Mullarne, Mr. Kahn, John Bruce, G. A. Lucas, A. Renet, Peter McCall, Robert Ormsby, Chas. Gleason and child, Samuel Bennett, E. F. Pillbrook, M. Bramley, Frederick Willer, Owen Davis, D. Mahoney, P. Denny, Frederick Smith, M. Clancey, P. Chesterfield, C. H. Jamble, Frank Spragua, Miss Wright, P. Kane, John McNally, Thomas Carr and wife, T. Cornell, H. J. Van Rensselaer, Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, E. K. Johnson, Thos. Berry, Miss Harriet Blain, Wm. Wood, Adolphus Fergand, and 40 in steerage.

In steamship George Washington, for New-Orleans—E. T. Sheppard, S. G. Fairchild, Mrs. Simmons, Mrs. Ballard and 3 children, J. E. Lamont, Wm. McCreary, Mr. Blake and daughter, Mrs. Col. Brow and 2 sons, Capt. D. Edmonds, Chas. Monroe, Mrs. Pine, child and nurse, W. Trey, Misses Hattie H. and Sarah Viele, Mr. Defornaud, A. L. Culver, P. Trican, Mrs. Forbes and niece, Rev. P. Moydevny, W. Brown, child and servant, Mrs. Thorne and sister, Chas. Homer, S. Mead, Mrs. H. S. Hall, 4 children and 2 nurses, T. H. Shields, B. Cohen, J. Downing, Mrs. Mackintee, Miss H. L. Toby, Mr. Lane and lady, Mrs. Wallerman, Miss L. W. Florence, Mrs. Emma Golden, M. Walton, E. T. Dennis, Mrs. C. Williams, 5 children and nurse, Miss E. Barton, J. A. Barton, G. B. Eaton, J. H. Bicknell, A. H. Logan, Nancy Smith, and others.

In steamship Havana, for Rio Janeiro, &c.—Jose Antunes Lopes Lemos, Joaquin Teixera de Miranda, Andrew Spring, F. G. Guimaraes, S. B. B. Slack, S. Driesbach, A. Myers, H. Alexander, G. Ross, John L. Noble, T. B. Whaley, John Ditre. For Bahia—J. Swift, W. H. Offenstandt. For St. Thomas—B. Fernandez, A. Albizu, R. D. Wood, T. Peirson, Wm. Murta, John James.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 30—*In steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Goolden, Miss Totsie Force, Mr. and Mrs. Allgeever, Mrs. Cox and 2 children, Mrs. Walker and 2 daughters, Mrs. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. Buschmann and son, Misses Crrry and Jane Buschmann, Mrs. Liveandais and child, J. Nigon, George Kennedy, Ernest Shein, D. W. Case, M. A. Keene and servant, Jno. Saxton, M. Manks, J. M. Sickel, G. F. Jones, J. Quartin, A. Marinoni, and 421 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 56	Sun sets	5 43	Moon sets	1 55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 14	Gov. Island	8 03	Hell Gate	9 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Allegany, Flagg, Baltimore, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.; Bucky, Pierce, Alexandria, R. Hand; City of Boston, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Ellen Terry, Chapin, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Yazoo, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Heineken & Palmore; Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Western Metropolis, Hilton, Apalachicola, Benner & Brown; Metropolis, Reed, Boston, Baxter & Merrill; Alhambra, Benson, Charleston, A. Leary; Twilight, Spicer, Wilmington, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Gen. Sedgwick, Sawyer, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Perit, Delancey, Savannah, L. L. Jones; M. A. Boardman, Jordan, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Guiding Star, Berry, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Wyandotte, Clark, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway; Falcon, Aldrich, Baltimore, R. B. Small; Nevada, Carpenter, Savannah, Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship John Bunyon, Carver, Apalachicola, Walsh & Carver; Egmont, (Br.,) Morgan, St. John, N. B., Peabody, Willis & Co.

Barks Pictou, (Br.,) Hopley, Turks Island, McColl & Frith; Atalanta, (Brem.,) Hogeman, Bremen, Garrells & Meyer.

Brigs Guanche, (Span.,) Leros, Santa Cruz, W. W. De Forest & Co.; Rolling Wave, Hall, Mobile, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Portsmouth, (Br.,) Lynch, Cow Bay, Synes, Chase & Co.; Gen. Knox, Raberdam, Galveston, Murray & Nephew; Janet Kidston, (Br.,) Burges, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Bogota, Lindsay, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Polly Jones, (Br.,) Israel, Westport, N. S., S. Godwin; Henry & Louise, Potter, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Co.; A. F. L., (Br.,) Landry, Cow Bay, B. F. Small & Co.

Schooners E. H. Hubbard, Stocking, Hartford, H. S. Rackett & Son; John Linthall, Tuthill, Fernandina, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Julia A. Rider, Rider, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; J. W. Warner, Chapman, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Mecca, Small, Delaware City, Jed Frye & Co.; A. B. Terry, Farrell, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; T. J. Frazier, Mitchell, Fairhaven, J. W. McKee; M. Fillmore, Chase, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Belle, Bubberly, Richmond, H. S. Rackett & Son; Melita, (Br.,) Fougere, Canso, C. B., B. F. Small & Co.

Sloop Robt. Witte, Barlow, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Northern Light, Weir, New-Orleans Sept. 21, at 7 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. A. Raynor. Had a succession of heavy westerly gales the entire trip. Sept. 27, 25 miles N. of Hatteras, passed steamship Monterey, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship City of Cork, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool 16th, via Queenstown 18th September, with mdse. and 450 passengers to J. G. Dale. 18th, 25 miles W. of Fastnet, at 2:30 A. M., exchanged night signals with steamship City of Limerick, bound E.; 25th, lat. 47 20, lon. 46, noon, exchanged signals with steamship St. Lawrence, bound E.; 27th, lat. 44 46, lon. 56, 12:30 P. M., exchanged signals with a steamer, supposed steamship City of Dublin, bound E.; 30th, 28 miles E. of Sandy Hook, 4:30 P. M., passed steamship City of Boston, bound E.

Steamship Gen. J. K. Baines, Morton, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

U. S. steamer Dawn, Chapman, Fortress Monroe Sept. 28, via Delaware Breakwater 29th, with U. S. storeship Chas. Phelps in tow.

U. S. storeship Charles Phelps, Ottiwell, Hampton Roads Sept. 25.

Bark Harsburg, (Brem.,) Waechter, London 40 ds., with mdse. and 15 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had heavy westerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Sagadahoc, (of Bath,) Ould, Beaufort, N. C., 6 ds., with cotton to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Bark J. U. Brookman, McCreilis, Mobile 20 ds., with cotton to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Brig Zebulon, ——, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Damilia, (of Bermuda,) Newman, Manzanilla 22 ds., with cedar, tobacco, &c., to McColl & Frith. Saw brig Blanch, ——, going in.

Schr. J. A. Woodhouse, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Eddy, Moran Aay, Jam., 19 ds., with logwood to J. T. B. Maxwell. Left no vessels.

Schr. Ella, (of St. John, N. B.,) Van Norden, Lingan, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to McMurray & Co.

Schr. Meteor, (of Bermuda,) Dunscomb, Bermuda 6 ds., with sugar to McColl & Frith.

Schr. Myrover, Hughes, Beaufort, N. C., 8 ds., with wood to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Golden State, Chase, Norfolk 6 ds., with wood to Jonas Sharp.

Schr. S. T. Garrison, ——, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. G. T. Hubbard, Sommers, Philadelphia, for Middletown.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. Trenton, Harding, Delaware City, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary J. Hoyt, Hanman, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. L. P. Hallock, Frambes, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Anna E. Safford, Hanson, Philadelphia, for Dighton.

Schr. Sarah Clark, Griffin, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. E. F. Meany, Wilcox, Philadelphia, for Middletown.

Schr. Fred. Sheerer, Simmons, Elizabethport, for Portland, Me.

Schr. Emily Fowler, Halbrook, Elizabethport, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, S. S. E.

Sailed.

Steamers Germania, Bain, Havana, Western Metropolis, M. A. Boardman, Gulf Stream, Ellen S. Terry, George Washington, Nevada, Perit, Twilight, Charles Benton, Commander.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—Arr. steamers Bermuda, Philadelphia; Nereus, New-York; Cleopatra, Mystic; barks Urgent, Havana; Edward Everett, Baltimore; brig J. D. Lincoln, do.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Orris Frances, of Rockland, from Rondout for Boston, having been in collision in Hell Gate, now lies sunk in the channelway, with mastheads out of water.

Spoken, &c.

William Franklin—fishing schr., standing E., was seen Sept. 22, lat. 42, lon. 58.

Foreign Ports.

At Manzanilla, Sept. 8, brig Eunice, for Bremen, ldg.

HIGGINS' SIXTH-AVENUE
MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
FALL BONNETS AND JOCKEYS,
THE LARGEST VARIETY IN NEW-YORK CITY,
AT MODERATE PRICES.
Millinery goods of every description, including all the novelties of the season.
M. T. HIGGINS,
NO. 128 SIXTH-AVENUE.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 565, Sept. 30, 1865.
27, 64, 53, 1, 48, 32, 44, 35, 50, 2, 7, 49, 13.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 566, Sept. 30, 1865.
12, 40, 28, 25, 14, 59, 68, 1, 62, 16, 3, 56, 15.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 465, Sept. 30, 1865.
1, 38, 67, 7, 4, 58, 11, 28, 10, 27, 52, 51, 31.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 466, Sept. 30, 1865.
25, 63, 44, 66, 33, 24, 20, 42, 58, 73, 8, 27, 40.
Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.